BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.......3 00
No subscription received for a less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 8.............................WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1852.............................NO. 51.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square,	1 insertion,	....	50
Do. do.	2 insertions,	....	75
Do. do.	3	do.	1 00
Do. do.	3	months, without alteration	3 00
Do. do.	6	do. ....do.	5 00
Do. do.	12	do. ....do.	8 00
Do. do.	6	do. ...renewed weekly, ...	12 00
Do. do.	12	do. ......do.	20 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.
A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.
☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

SAMUEL J. PERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C. Office on Princess Street, nearly opposite the Journal Office. [28-1y]

H. L. HOLMES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C. Office on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office. 8v8-tf

EDWARD CANTWELL,
Market-st., Wilmington, N. C.,
ATTORNEY at Law, will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care.

CORNELIUS DuPRE,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in *Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oil, Dye Stuffs, Glass, Perfumery, Cigars, Old Liquors, Fancy Articles, &c.*, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded by experienced persons. March 19

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C

WILLIAM A. GWYER,
GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant.—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.
Wilmington, N. C , June 4, 1852 39-12m

A. J. & T. J. JONES,
GENERAL Agents, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. [37]

D. C. FREEMAN, GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C.,
D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

SENES GILBERT,
HOUSE CARPENTER, Willow Spring, on Second st., below Dock street, Wilmington, N. C., is prepared to manufacture WINDOW BLINDS, SASH, DOORS, STILL TUBS, &c., and do all manner of Job Work in his line, at the shortest notice. [31-1y]

JESSUP & MOORE,
PAPER Manufacturers and Rag Dealers, 21 North Fifth and 23 Commerce street, Philadelphia.
Book, News, Hardware and Manilla Paper made to order. Rags bought in large or small quantities at all times, and the highest market price paid
March 25th, 185? 29-1y

D. L. BURBANK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff, (under Mozart Hall, next door to Polley & Hart's.) Front-street, Wilmington, N. C. [43]

GILLESPIE, ROTHWELL & McAUSLAN,
GENERAL Agents and Commission Merchants, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
March 26, 1852 29-1y

ROTHWELL & McAUSLAN,
DEALERS in Staple Dry Goods and Groceries, North Water Street, Wilmington, N.C.
March 26, 1852 29-1y

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He also keeps constantly on hand Lime, Plaster, Plastering Hair, and Fire Brick, of the best quality, for sale.
Wilmington, N. C , Jan. 30, 1852 21-1y*

WILLIAM S. READ,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND SIGN PAINTER, AND PAPER HANGER, near the Rock Spring, Wilmington, N. C., is prepared at all times to execute any business in his line, in a neat and *workmanlike* manner.

To Country Customers.
He would inform country customers that he is prepared to furnish them with all materials in his line, at New York cost and charges, and also with hands at the most moderate rates.
He respectfully solicits a call, being determined to use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage
January 30, 1852 21-1y

M. McINNIS.
GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, and attends to the sale of all kinds of produce, forwarding goods, &c. [March 11—27]

MILES COSTIN,
COMMISSION Merchant,
Wilmington, N C.
REFERS TO
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State;
THOS. H. WRIGHT, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G PARSLEY, Esq , President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7

WM. C. HOWARD. WM. N. PEDEN.
HOWARD & PEDEN,
GROCERS, Ship Chandlers, and Commission Merchants, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

OWEN HOLMES,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, &c., corner of Water and Princess Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
Feb. 14, 1851 23-1y

WILKINSON & ESLER,
CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco. Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

NOTICE TO MY COUNTRY FRIENDS.
HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of doing an Agency Business, persons wishing to save time and a great deal of trouble, will send their produce to the care of W. M. Monroe, and the returns will be forwarded forthwith.
☞ Office in Washington Bar. W. M. MONROE.
Wilmington, Sept. 10, 1851 3-12m

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the ROCK SPRING HOTEL, formerly kept by Mr Alfred Alderman, having it repainted and refitted throughout, he is prepared to received BOARDERS by the day, week or month, on as low terms as can be had at any other hotel in the place.— And he solicits a share of public patronage.
THOS. W. PLAYER.
Oct. 7th, 1851 9-12m*

NOTICE.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the citizens of Bladen county, that he has taken A. McKinzie's old stand in Elizabeth, for the purpose of carrying on the HARNESS MAKEING BUSINESS of every deicription, on as reasonable terms as possible. J. FLYNT.
April 16, 1852 32-tf

JUST RECEIVED, (30 days from New York,) 100 prs Gents' Prunell and Linen Congress Gaiters, suitable for the season.
Also, a fine assortment of Children Shoes, for sale at the Wilmington Boot and Shoe Store.
July 9. JONES & GARDNER.

DISTILLERS OF TURPENTINE.—I have reduced the price of my SPIRIT BARRELS to $1 60, delivered at any place in Wilmington. After Christmas they will be of extra size. Persons wishing can contract by the year on these terms. HOOP IRON for sale at $65 per ton.
Nov. 10, 1851—7td—12mw* A. MORGAN

WANTED,—5000 POUNDS *PURE* BEESWAX, for which the highest market price will be paid, by
Aug. 20th B. S. KOONCE.

BLUE AND WHITE COTTON YARN, Brown Sheetings, Shirtings and Jeans, Tickings, Denims, Stripes, Calico, Gingham, Linen, Gambroons, Cassimeres, &c., continually on hand, and for sale by B. S. KOONCE.
Aug. 20.

NOTICE THIS.—I will charge interest on all accounts due me of longer standing than 30 days, the goods which I sell are nearly all cash articles, and I am compelled to charge interest, when they are sold on credit.
May 14 M. McINNIS.

LUMBER and Timber. Always on hand, a large quantity of River Sawed Wide Boards, Flooring, and Scantling. For sale by MILES COSTIN,
Feb. 21, 1851] London's wharf.

BEESWAX FOR SHIPPING.—We want 4,000 lbs. of Beeswax for export, and will pay *cash*—the highest market price. SCOTT & BALDWIN, Market-st.

General Notices.

LOOK AT THIS.
HAVING again located myself in Wilmington, I take this method of saying to my friends in the country, as well as in Wilmington, that I stop with Rothwell & McAuslan, where I will at all times be ready to sell goods as cheap as they can be bought in this place. I hope my friends will not forget where I stay. H. M. COWAN.
Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 20, 1852 50-tf

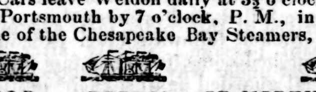
LAST NOTICE.
I HEREBY give notice to all persons who have not paid their Taxes, to call at my office and pay them, on or before the 1st of September next. After that time, I shall proceed by legal means to collect, without respect to persons.
Either Mr. Hiram W. Foy or myself will be found at my office here, to receive taxes, and Mr. Geo. Alderman will collect in the country. O. FENNELL, Sh'ff.
Wilmington, N. C., August 4th, 1852. 283-1t—48-4t

BLACKSMITH WORK.
THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs those in want of work in the BLACKSMITH LINE, that he is prepared to execute the same with the utmost despatch. He will pay particular attention to all kinds of Mill work, repair and put up Steam Engines, repair Steam Boilers, and Ship work, &c. &c. All Mill work will be warranted.
He may be found at the Shop of L. Wood, at the foot of Mulbury street.
Refer to P. K. Dickinson, Thos. M Gardner, O. G. Parsley, W. W. Pierce, Col. McRae, Dr. Anderson, and Mill owners generally. SAM'L BURTT.
Wilmington, N. C., July, 9th, 1852 44-6m

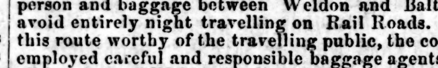
GUANO! GUANO!
PERUVIAN GUANO, of the latest importations, and of superior quality, which I will sell at the lowest market price, in lots to suit purchasers.
ALSO—Patagonia Guano, Bone Dust, Building and Agricultural Lime. For sale at the lowest market rates, by
WM. ROBINSON,
No. 4 & 6 Hollingsworth st., near Pratt st. wharf,
June 25, '52—42-3m] Baltimore, Md.

GUNS, GUNS.—Just received, and for sale, a large supply of genuine ENGLISH GUNS, made expressly to order. POLLEY & HART
June 10 40-3m

FOR THE NORTHERN CITIES



BY THE
SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAIL ROAD.
THE PUBLIC are informed that the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road Company have completed their new bridge across Roanoke River at Weldon, and are now prepared to transport passengers and freight from Weldon to Portsmouth and Norfolk, and the Northern cities promptly and with dispatch.
The Cars leave Weldon daily at 3½ o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Portsmouth by 7 o'clock, P. M., in time to connect with one of the Chesapeake Bay Steamers,



HERALD, GEORGIA OR NORTH CAROLINA, for Baltimore, and arrive at Baltimore early next morning, in time to connect with the morning train that leaves for Philadelphia and New York.
By this comfortable and agreeable route, Passengers leaving Wilmington in the morning train, will arrive early the next morning at Baltimore, and reach New York the same evening, without loss of sleep, and with but one change of person and baggage between Weldon and Baltimore, and avoid entirely night travelling on Rail Roads. To render this route worthy of the travelling public, the company have employed careful and responsible baggage agents, who check all baggage at Weldon through to Baltimore, consequently the traveller has no further trouble with his baggage until he reaches Baltimore.
The Chesapeake Bay Steamers also stop at OLD POINT, to land and receive Passengers, and Passengers who leave Weldon at 3½ o'clock, P. M., arrive at Old Point the same evening.
An arrangement has been entered into, by the different Rail Road and Steamboat Companies, by which the same Through Ticket issued at Charleston, will leave it optionary with the traveller to take either route at Weldon.
An accommodation train leaves Weldon every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings for Portsmouth, Norfolk and OLD POINT COMFORT. Passengers by either train for Old Point, will reach Old Point the same evening.
For THROUGH TICKETS to Baltimore and New York, and any other information desired, enquire of the Agent at Weldon. E. N. PETERSON, Agent.
Office Seaboard & R. R. R. Co.,
Weldon, N. C , May 28th, 1852. 225-1tw 3m
Com Wilmington; Observer, Fayetteville; Register and Standard, Raleigh; Republican & Patriot, Goldsboro'; Southener, Tarboro'; Danville Register, and Roanoke Republican, will copy once a week for three months, and forward accounts and copy of the paper to the office of the Company at Portsmouth, Va.

$70 REWARD.
I WILL give the reward of Fifty Dollars for the apprehension and delivery to me or to the Jailor of New Hanover county, for JESSE HOLLY, who broke Jail on the night of the 31st of May last. He was convicted at our last Superior Court for the crime of Arson. HOLLY is a light mulatto, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, straight light hair, tolerably well made, speaks quick and clear, and bad countenance, having the look of a rascal;—and Twenty Dollars for the apprehension and delivery to the Jailor of the aforesaid county, of SAMUEL A. WOODSON, who broke Jail at the same time with Holly; he was charged with Highway Robbery. Woodson is about 40 years old, 6 feet 2 or 3 inches high, spare built, black hair, dark eyes, has a scar on his left wrist, stoops forward, and speaks gross.
OWEN FENNELL,
Sheriff of New Hanover county.
Wilmington, N. C., June 3d, 1852 39-tf

TO THE FARMERS AND PLANTERS.
IN STORE AND FOR SALE, at manufacturer's prices, two of Messrs. R. Sinclair & Co.'s improved thirty inch French Burr Stone Corn Mills, for plantation use—warranted to grind from four to five bushels of fine Meal per hour with four ordinary size horses. Those who are in want of a first rate Mill will please call and examine, or address
D. L. BURBANK, (sign of the Turk,)
July 2—43 Front-street, Wilmington, N. C.

LARGE MARBLE MONUMENT.
A LARGE FAMILY MONUMENT, completed in the best style, of the very best American Marble, is offered for sale at a reasonable price. For particulars, apply at
THE JOURNAL OFFICE.
May 20, 1852. 218-1t—37-tf

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
AT PORT DEPOSIT, Md.
THE undersigned are prepared to do all kinds of Casting, among which they enumerate:—Railroad Castings, such as Switch Plates, Frogs, Turnouts, Chairs, Car-wheels, &c. &c.; Hollow-ware of all sizes; Stoves and Plough Castings; Iron Railing, variety of patterns, made and set; Bridge Castings made and fitted; Job Work of all kinds, in their line, finished in the neatest manner and at the shortest possible notice. MACHINERY of all kinds constructed; Engines of various powers, Sugar Mills, Cotton Gins, Tobacco and Hay Presses, Mill Gearing of all kinds made to order, &c.
Situated at the terminus of the Tide Water Canal, the great outlet of the immense Iron and Coal regions of Pennsylvania, they believe, with the facilities thus afforded, they will be enabled to furnish Castings and Machinery on such terms as will prove satisfactory.
By a strict attention to business, they hope to receive a liberal portion of patronage, which they respectfully solicit.
MARSHBANK, CHRISTY & CO.
J. D. MARSHBANK, R. CHRISTY, E. D. M'CLENAHAN.
Port Deposit, Md., May 11, 1852 210-3t—36-6m
☞ Mr. J. M. ROBINSON, Hardware Merchant, Wilmington, is our authorized Agent to receive orders for all work in our line of business. M., C. & CO.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.
THE undersigned having bought the *Carriage Factory* formerly carried on by N. S. NEALE, on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, opposite the Livery Stables of H R. NIXON, Esq., respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to execute all work in the above line, in the most fashionable, substantial and neat style.
He is also prepared to *Shoe Horses*, in a manner that will give satisfaction. He is also prepared to execute all *Smith work* connected with riding vehicles; also, to repair Drays, Carts and Waggons of every description.
He has now been carrying on the above business for several months, in Wilmington, and believes that he has given general satisfaction, and hopes by strict attention to his business to receive a liberal continuance of patronage.
*,*All vehicles to repair, or horses to shoe, sent by servants, must be accompanied with a written order, or they will not be attended to. JOHN H. LANE.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 15, 1851 6-11m

MEMENTO MORI.
THE subscriber, agent for John Iver McMillan, takes this method of saying to his friends and the public generally, that he has returned from the northern Quarries with the largest and best selected stock of AMERICAN MARBLE that has ever been shipped to North Carolina. He has also a full supply of EGYPTIAN AND ITALIAN MARBLES, all of which he is prepared to furnish in the best style, for any purposes, such as Monuments, Tombs, Head and Foot Stones, or Furniture, Mantle Pieces, &c. In short, any kind of Marble Work will be furnished as low, and of as good material as can be had at any shop in the United States. From his long experience in the business, and his having some of the very best Carvers and Letterers in his employ, he hopes to have a fair share of the patronage of the Old North State sent to him, in place of sending it North; and he pledges himself that every piece of work shall give, both in workmanship and price, satisfaction. Orders by mail will be punctually attended to and all instructions obeyed.
Dec. 5, 1851—13-tf S. R. FORD, Agent.

SPRING STYLE OF GENT'S DRESS HATS.—Drab Beaver, extra fine Black Moleskins, very light, for Summer wear, received weekly from the manufactory, and for sale by C. MYERS, Hatter.

General Notices.

NOTICE.
THERE will be an application made to the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of New Hanover, held in the town of Wilmington on the second Monday in September next, for the opening and holding Elections in Middle Sound District in said county.
August 10th, 1852 49-3t

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
COUNTY OF DUPLIN.
Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1852.
ORDERED BY THE COURT, that hereafter the State Docket shall be called for trial on Monday of the term; that the parties be recognized and the witnesses summoned to appear on Monday.
Ordered further, that where the parties are now recognized for their appearance on Thursday, the Clerk shall issue notice for them to appear on Monday.
Ordered, that publication be made, that those interested may govern themselves accordingly.
Teste, S. GRAHAM, Clerk.
Kenansville, Aug. 5, 1852 49-6t

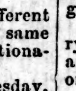
NOTICE.
APPLICATION will be made to the Department of the Interior for the re-issuing to me of Bounty Land Warrants No 14,527, for 40 acres, the original having been burnt when my dwelling was distroyed by fire on the 18th of June last. JOHN GREER.
Duplin County, 22d, July, 1852. 47-6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—June Term, 1852.
ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.
Lott Croom vs. Jesse J. Moore.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendent in this case is absent from this State, or so absconds or conceals himself, that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him, and Alexander McRae, President of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, having been summoned as garnishee in this case, notice is hereby given to the defendent, that unless he appears at the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court House in the town of Wilmington on the second Monday of September next, and plead answer or demur to said writ, the same will be taken pro confesso and the property in the garnishees hands condemned and sold to satisfy plaintiffs demand.
Witness, L. H. MARSTELLER, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Wilmington, the 22d day of July, A. D. 1852.
July 23—46-6t.] L. H. MARSTELLER, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—June Term, 1852.
IT is considered by the Court, that the rule by which the order in which the dockets shall be taken up, be rescinded, and it is ordered as one of the general rules of this Court, that hereafter, the cases on the State docket shall be first tried, and when that docket shall be concluded, the Court will proceed with the trial of the cases on the appeal docket, and the cases on these two dockets being disposed of, the Court will then hear the causes on the regular trial docket.
L. H. MARSTELLER, Clerk.
July 22d.—[46-tc] [Herald and Com. copy weekly]

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or account, are requested to make payment by the 15th of August, as money must be had.
THOMAS C. CRAFT, Market Street.
July 8, 1852 259-2t

$75 REWARD.



RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 20th instant, his negro man HENRY, and JENNY his wife. Henry is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; weighs from 160 to 170 pounds; has small eyes; speaks slow, and has rather a down look when spoken to. I cannot tell what clothes he had on when he left. Jenny is a very likely girl; rather yellow complexioned; about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; and when spoken to she rather smiles. It is probable that they are lurking in Duplin, Sampson or Wayne county, near the line of the three counties. The girl was raised on Saracta, and they may be gone there.
I will give a reward of Fifty Dollars for the return of Henry, or for his confinement in any Jail in the three counties; and a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for the return of Jenny, or for her confinement in any of the above Jails.
All letters upon the subject to be addressed to
WM. P. HOBBS,
June 28, '52—43-3m] Monk's P. O., Sampson co., N.C.

LIME, Lime, Lime. 1,000 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Jan. 2, '52—17v8] Contractors and Builders.

Schools.

RICHLAND ACADEMY.
THE next Session of this Institution will open on the 13th of September. Thorough instruction will be given in all the branches of a Classical and complete English education, including the Latin, Greek and French languages; Arithmetic, Geography and Astronomy, with the use of maps and globes; Algebra, Plane and Spherical Geometry, Surveying, Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry, Differential and Integral Calculus, History, English Grammar and Composition, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, Rhetoric, Logic and Moral Science.

TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.
For the primary branches of English, including Arithmetic.......................................$6 00
All the higher branches of English, Mathematics, and the French language.............................12 00
The Classics, with Lectures on the same..............18 00
Good boarding can be had conveniently at from $5 to $6 per month. It is desired that all students intending to enter during the session, be present at the opening of the same.
L. G. WOODWARD, Principal.
Richlands, Onslow co., Aug 9, 1852 50-5t*

Smithville Male and Female Institute.
THE Second Session of the scholastic year of this Institution will commence the 19th of July instant. Organization and prices the same as heretofore.
JAMES H. BRENT,
July 9, '52—49-3t] J. W. MURPHY.

Jacksonville Male and Female Seminary.
THE next session of this Institution will commence on the 1st Monday in October next, under the supervision of able and competent teachers. No pains will be spared on the part of the Trustees to supply, and at all times keep supplied the Academy, both Male and Female Departments, with all the necessary appurtenances belonging to such an Institution. And from the encouragement the School has heretofore met with, they have thought proper to make a considerable deduction in the fees for tuition, which will be as follows:

MALE DEPARTMENT.

1st Class.	In lower branches, Spelling, Reading, &c..	$6 00
2d "	Higher branches, Grammar, Arithmetic...	10 00
3d "	With Algebra, Greek and Latin..........	12 50
4th "	With lectures on all the higher branches..	16 00

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

1st Class.	Spelling, Reading, &c.....................	$6 00
2d "	Writing, Mathematics.....................	10 00
3d "	Including Philosophy, & all higher branches	12 50
	French, Latin, Greek,.....................	15 00
	Music on Piano with use of instrument....	15 00
	Music on Guitar...........................	10 00
	Painting and Drawing......................	4 00
	Embroidery in needle-work................	2 50

Good board can be obtained in respectable families in the village and vicinity, from $5 to $8 per month.
JASPER ETHERIDGE, Pres't.
A. J. MURRELL, Sec'y.
July 16 45-tf

MASONIC ACADEMY AT LONG CREEK, N. C.
THIS Institution has just been opened under the direction of a competent and experienced Teacher.
TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.
Spelling, Reading, Writing, first class in English Grammar and Geography......................$7 50
Second class of same, including History, Philosophy, and the use of the Globes........................12 00
Higher branches of English Science, including first class in Algebra, Latin and Greek...............15 00
Second class of same, including Geometry, Trigonometry, Logics and Metaphysics......................18 00
French, Spanish and Italian will be taught at the usual prices. To young gentlemen and ladies desirous of acquiring a facility of speaking and writing these beautiful languages, this Institution, it is presumed, will afford an excellent opportunity.
Board can be obtained in the neighborhood from 5 to 7 dollars per month.
This Institution is to keep clear of all sectarian opinions.
J. D. POWERS, Pres. Board Trustees.
March 26, 1852 29-tf

TOPSAIL ACADEMY.
THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 1st day of March next.
Rev. William H. Christian, A. B., graduate of R. M College, Principal.
Tuition per Session of five months:
Spelling, Reading, Writing, first class in English Grammar, and Geography,........................$7 50
Second class of same, including History and Philosophy...12 00
Higher classes of English Science, including first class in Algebra, Latin and Greek,................15 00
Second class of same, with lectures on the most important subjects,...............................18 00
French and Anglo-Saxon will be taught if required at the usual prices.
Board in the immediate vicinity of the Academy, $7 00 per month. Board may be obtained for at least thirty pupils.
Should the School require an Assistant, a competent Female will be employed to take charge of the Female department.
E. W. NIXON,
President of the Board of Trustees.
Topsail Academy, Sept. 1851.
P. S.—It is desirable that as many pupils should be present at the commencement as can conveniently.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

LIPPITT'S SPECIFIC.
For the Cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Summer Complaint.
In presenting this justly celebrated Medicine to the public, we make no rash assertions of its efficacy, nor is any hope held out to the afflicted which facts do not warrant.
This remedy having been, for years, used in this place, for the cure of the above diseases and those appertaining to the same class, the Proprietor has been induced to offer it on a more extensive scale, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. I have never known it to fail when the directions have been strictly adhered to.
Many *useless nostrums* have been palmed upon the public, and I hesitated for some time, until thoroughly convinced of its efficacy.

CERTIFICATES.
Extract of a lettter received from S. J. Carroll.
BALTIMORE, January 10th, 1851.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.—Dear Sir:—I have no hesitation in saying that your Specific is one of *the best Medicines extant for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c.* You possibly may recollect my case; if it has escaped your memory I will give you briefly the facts. I had tried every thing that I had seen used, but with little success. And after using enough to start twenty-five Homeopathic M. D's., I began to despair, when you kindly offered me your invaluable Medicine, which cured me effectually. Yours truly,
S. J. CARROLL.
WILMINGTON, N. C., August 14th, 1851.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have used your Specific in two cases in my family for Dysentery. In one 4 papspoonfuls effected a complete cure—in the other, three had the like effect. Respectfully, &c.,
THOS. LORING, *Ed. Commercial.*
HARRELL'S STORE, New Hanover County, N. C , Oct. 10, 1851.—WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I state that I have used your Specific for the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c., and have found it to produce the desired effect in every case I used it after the usual remedies have failed. I recommend it with confidence to the public.
Respectfully, &c., J. B. SEAVEY, M. D.
SAVANNAH, Ga , December 26th, 1851.—MR. WM. H. LIPPITT,—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I acknowledge the wonderful effects of your Medicine for curing Diarrhœa or Bowel complaint, as I am satisfied it was the means, under God, of saving the life, first of my Child and then of my Brother. As my Brother was given up by two of the most eminent Physicians in this place, Drs. Richardson and Wregg, and when I consulted the latter as to the propriety of trying it on him so low, he said I might to satisfy myself that I had left nothing untried, but he did not think that Medicine would be of any use to him. But thank God he was mistaken, as we saw the salutary effects in 24 hours, and in ten days he was able to be out of bed. I remain yours, very truly and gratefully, WM. BAILEY.
Prepared and sold by WM. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist & Chemist, N. E. Corner Front and Market street, Wilmington, N. C.
A liberal discount will be made to Dealers.
July 23, 1852 47-6m

CHEMICALS.—Fresh arrivals of the following: 100 oz. Sulphate Quinine, 5 bbls. Epsom Salts, 5 lbs. pure Sulphate Zinc, 8 oz. Sulphate Morphine, 4 oz. Acetate Morphine, 10 lbs. Blue Mass, 15 lbs. English Calomel, 6 oz Peperine, 5 gals. Spirits Nitre, 2 oz. Oil Tobacco, 5 lbs. Hyd. Patassa, (English,) 2 lbs. Iodine, 2 lbs. Iodine Arsenic, 2 lbs. Chloroform, 1 oz. Iodine Copper, 1 oz. Valerinate of Iron, 5 lbs. Phosphate Soda, 20 lbs. Sugar Lead, pure, 4 oz. Tannin, 1 oz. Oxide Mercury, 5 gals. Aq. Ammonia, 10 lbs. Spirits Ammonia Aromat, 10 lbs. Hoffman's Anodyne.
For sale by C. DuPRE, Druggist.
April 2d Market street.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES. Just received—10 lbs. Gum Opium, (Turkey,) 200 lbs. Salt Petre, 40 lbs. Gum Arabic, 30 lbs Alexandria Senna, 20 lbs. E. J. Senna, 1 bbl. Gum Camphor, 1 bbl. Cream of Tartar, 1 bbl. Carb. Soda, 1 cask Sal. Soda, 2 cases Cooper's Isinglass, 3 doz. Cox's Gelatine, 4 boxes celebrated Soap Powder, 12 doz. boxes Yeast Powder C. DuPRE, Druggist.

PATENT MEDICINES.—4 boxes Sand's Sarsaparilla, 2 boxes Townsend's do., 3 doz. Risley's do., 3 gross Bateman's Drops, ½ gross Wright's Pills, 1 gross Brandreth's do., 1 gross Peters' do., 4 doz. Spencer's do., 6 doz. Beckwith's do. 6 doz. Moffat's do., ½ gross Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, 4 doz. Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, &c. C. DuPRE,
Druggist and Apothecary.

PAINTS, OILS, &c. &c.—8000 lbs. Pure Extra and No. 1 Lead, 8 bbls. Linseed Oil, Pure, 150 lbs. Chrome Green, 60 lbs. Paris Green ground and in Oil, 6 boxes Chrome Green, (Dry,) 4 boxes Am. Vermillion, 5 bbls. Lamp Black, 500 lbs. Spanish Brown, (in Oil,) 2 casks Venitian Red, (English,) 500 lbs. Venitian Red, (in Oil.) 150 boxes Window Glass, American and French, at C. DuPRE'S,
Drug Store, Market st.

FANCY ARTICLES.—12 doz. Lubin's Extract, 3 dozen Poncine Soap, 1 gross Brown Windsor Soap, 6 dozen Shaving Cream, 3 dozen Wash Balls; 3 doz. Buffalo Combs, (superior;) 1 gross Wax Matches; a large assortment of Hair and Tooth Brushes. C. DuPRE,
ap2 Market-st., Wilmington, N. C.

DRUGS! DRUGS!
THE subscriber has just returned from the North with a large and well selected stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Putty, Liquors, &c., which he selected from the first manufactures in the Northern cities, and offers at the lowest prices, consisting in part of:
Drugs.—Castor Oil, per gallon or dozen; Epsom Salts; Bermuda Arrow Root; Pul. Jalap; Pul. Rhubarb; Pul. Ipecac; Pul. Columbo; Pul. Senna; Liquorice; Cauthaides; Bi. Carb. and Sal Soda; Cr. Tartar; Magnesia; Peruvian Bark; Seidlitz and Soda Powders.
Chemicals.—Syr. of Iodide of Iron; Iodide of Iron; Iodide of Lead; Iodide of Mercury; Iodide of Potassa; Chloroform; Sw. Spts. Nitre; Aq. Ammonia; Sulph. Æther; Hoffman's Anodyne; Sulph. and Act. Morphine; Act. Plumbi; Sulph. Zinci; Strychnine.
Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Putty, and Oil.—White Lead, pure, extra and No. 1; Chrome Green, dry and in oil; do. Yellow, dry and in oil; Verdigris, dry and in oil; Venitian, dry and in oil; Yellow Ochre, dry and in oil; Fire Proof Paint; Patent Zinc Paint; Brushes, all sizes and kinds; Putty; Linseed and Train Oils; Lamp Oil; Varnish.
Patent Medicines.—Townsend's, Sands, Webster's, Bull's, Keeler's, and Carpenter's SARSAPARILLA; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry; Swain's Panacea; Indian Panacea; Spencer's Bitters; Oxygenated Bitters; Pain Killer; Tarrants Aperient; Tarrants Ext. Cubebs and Copaiva; Peter's, Beckwith's, Clickener's, Brandreth's, House's, Lee's, Spencer's, Wistar's, Scott's, Anderson's, Keeler's, Hull's, Wright's, Tyler's, Moffatt's, and Leidy's PILLS, &c. &c.
For sale at the lowest wholesale and retail prices, by
o24] WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

DR. BANNING'S BRACES. Just received a large supply of Spinal Supporters and Supporter Truss, for Weaknesses, Deformities, Hemorrhoids, Prolaprus Ani, and the several varieties of Hernia.
Dr. St. John advised the use of the above Braces in his lectures a short time back in this place. For sale at manufacturers prices, wholesale and retail, by
m4 WM H LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with an unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
Feb. 13, 1852—23-tf] JAMES McCLARANAN.

PURE GINGER WINE.
PURE Jamaica Ginger has long been celebrated by the Medical Faculty, both in Europe and America as the most grateful stimulant and carminative which can be given to the human system.
In cases of Dyspepsia, Flatulent Cholic, and feeble state of the alimentary canal, it has no rival: It promotes digestion, counteracts Dysentery, and all disarrangements of the bowels, relieving Rheumatism, Incipient Gout, and naturally increasing the flow of animal spirits, and invigorating the whole system. For sale by L. N. BARLOW,
j30 [Com. and N. C. Tel. copy] Granite Row, Front st.

IMPROVED CHEMICAL OLIVE SOAP, FOR SALT, HARD, OR SOFT WATER.—This Soap has powerful cleansing properties, which readily remove Oil, Paint, Dirt, &c., from every description of goods, without injury to them. It is superior to any other Soap for washing woolen goods, as it prevents their *fulling*, and leaves them entirely free from gummy and resinous substances usually left in them when common family or rosin Soaps are used. It is the best Family and Toilet Soap now in use, and *fifty per cent.* cheaper, for all domestic uses than any other Soap. For sale by
L. N. BARLOW, Granite Row, Front st.
j30 [Com. and N. C. Tel. copy.]

REMOVAL.
Removed to Mulberry Street, between Front and North Water Streets.
THE subscriber continues to keep on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms; among which may be found Rockaways, Barouches, Omnibus, Buggies, Wagons, Gigs, Sulkeys, &c. Also, Harness of all kinds.
Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined not to be undersold.
N. B. Repairing done at short notice, and in the neat and best manner.
Wilmington, N. C., July 4, 1851 ISAAC WELLS. 43-tf

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE—
30 bbls. Sugar; 10 do. Whiskey;
[illegible]
10 boxes Soap; 25 bags Coffee; and a fresh lot of Flour
THOS. C. CRAFT,
Market street, in front of [illegible]

☞ Everybody, almost, has seen Longfellow's poem of "Excelsior," which, by the way, always struck us as bordering very much on the "high falutin.'" At any rate, those who have seen it and agree with us in opinion about the original, will enjoy the following parody, which we copy from the Gothamite, a very spicy weekly, just started in New York:

Whether the following is original or not, we are uncertain—we only have the word of the author that it is; but it strikes us we have read something like it before.

E Pluribus Unum.—BY GREASE LONGWOOD.

The day was getting dark and brown,
As through a down-east country-town
A feller went, who waved thrice
A hankercher with this device—
"E Pluribus Unum!"

He sweated like a bull—his eye
Gleamed like a red-hot cranberry pie,
And like a darn'd old crack'd bassoon,
His voice screamed out a dreadful tune—
"E Pluribus Unum!"

All round about he saw the light
From lightning-bugs gleam proper bright,
And overhead flew curious birds,
To whom he spoke in these 'ere words—
"E Pluribus Unum!"

"Hello, you feller!" said old dad Owen,
"What's your name, and where're you goin'?
Say, aint you troubled with white mice?"
When out he shouted in a trice,
"E Pluribus Unum!"

"O, stay," said Sally Ann, "and take
Some bread and milk, and Jonny-cake!"
He turn'd and heav'd an awful sigh,
And uttered with a howling cry,
"E Pluribus Unum!"

"Beware o' my pertater patch!
My traps the bears I sot to catch!"
Tom Owen said, with much consarn;
A voice replied behind the barn,
"E Pluribus Unum!"

Next morning, as from out the house
The gals came forth to milk the cows,
Each with a bran-new, painted pail,
A dismal voice did then assail—
"E Pluribus Unum!"

A traveler, pale and red with blood,
Lay foundered in the black swamp mud,
And gasping like an iron vice
That handkercher, with that device—
"E Pluribus Unum!"

There in the foggy morning light,
Scared, and e'en jest dead with fright,
He lay, and while in this 'ere fix,
His voice fell like a thousand bricks—
"E Pluribus Unum!"

Van Buren and Jackson.

The secret of Mr. Van Buren's popularity with General Jackson, as given by an adopted citizen who was once behind the curtain as a *valet*, is amusing:

"And how does it happen, Pat, that Misther Van Buren always kept in with the ould general as he did?"

"Why, I'm thinking, Murphy, it was because he always had such a bad could, jist!"

"And what had his having a could to do with the matter at all, at all?"

"Why, did you never hear, Murphy, my boy, of the fox that had a could? Then I'll tell ye. Once there was a lion that wanted to know how polite all the bastes were. So he made a great smell in his den, with brimstone, or something else—I don't mind what, jist—but it smelt enough to knock you down, entirely; and then he called in the bear, and says he, "Good morning, Mr. Bear, and what d'ye think of the smell here this morning." and the bear says he, "Why it smells bad." "What's that you say?" says the lion; "take that," says he, (ating him up altogether!) "take that, and see it it will tache ye politeness, ye unmannerly son of a cub!" Now when the bear was ate up, the lion called in the monkey, and asked him the same question precisely.

Now the monkey, seeing the bear that the lion had swallowed, lying dead in the corner, says he, "may it please your majesty," says he, "it's jist the most delightful smell I ever smelt in my life, at all, at all." "So it is," said the lion, patting him on the head easy like so as to bate the breath clane out of his body, "so it is," said he, "and now you'll not tell another lie soon. I'm thinking"

Now when the lion had kil't the bear and the monkey, he called in the fox to him, and says he, (looking very savage, and ready to ate him up if he should make the least fox paw at all,) "Good morning, Fox," says he, "how does my parlor smell to-day?" And says the fox, (wiping his nose with the brush of his tail, and pulling down his eyelid with his paw, as much as to say, "d'ye see any green there, my hone?") "faith," says he, "may it please your majesty, I've a very bad cold this morning, and its me that cant smell at all, all!" So the lion laughed, and tould the fox he was a very clever baste, and that he might tread in his footsteps if he could straddle wide enough, and all the other bastes should mind him, or he would eat them up as he had the bear and the monkey.

The Philosophy of Drowning.

Under this curious title we find in one of our English exchanges the following singular article. The facts stated are not unfamiliar to most persons, but the manner in which a knowledge of them is conveyed in this paragraph is very amusing and well worth perpetuating. If it could only be remembered in all cases of accident on the water that perfect stillness ensures safety, many of the fearful casualties so often recorded would present a smaller list of deaths:

"Man is the only animal that drowns naturally.— He does so because he is endowed with reason, that is to say, with a large spherical brain, with a skull on it which rises above his nose. If he falls into deep water, in spite of his great brain he has not presence of mind enough to stick his nose out and keep it out, as he might easily do, but his heavy head, like a stone, presses his nose under water, so that he becomes on the whole so much heavier than water as to sink.— While the lungs are filled with air the body is lighter than its bulk of water, and of course swims just as an iron vessel does; all, therefore, that is necessary to keep a person from drowning in deep water is to keep the water out of the lungs. Suppose yourself a bottle, your nose is the nozzle of the bottle, and must be kept out of the water. All you need to do to secure this is to clasp your hand behind your back, and point your nose to the top of the heavens, and keep perfectly still. Your nose will never go under the water to the end of time unless you raise your brain, hand, knee, or foot higher than it. Keep still, with your nose turned up with perfect impudence, and you are safe. This will do in tolerably still water; in boisterous water you will need a little of the art of swimming."

THE BATTLE OF TIPPECANOE.—*Who killed Tecumseh?—The question settled.*—In the U. S Senate, on Thursday week, during the discussion of the Indian Appropriation Bill, the amendment pending being to strike out an appropriation of $66,246, to be paid to the Shawanees for lands of theirs sold in Ohio, General Cass made a speech, in the course of which he said he desired to vindicate the truth of history. He said it was often questioned who was author of the movement which broke the British lines at Tippecanoe. He said he was there as a spectator, having no command. General Harrison issued his orders for the order of battle, Col. Johnson's regiment being behind to support the infantry. After the line was formed, Gen. Harrison said to him (Cass) that he would change the order of battle, and place Johnson's horse in front. He suggested to General Harrison the difficulty: that Johnson's men and horses were but raw troops. Gen. Harrison replied that he had considered that, and that Johnson was willing to do it. The change was made, the horses were put in front and charged the enemy literally riding down the British, and breaking their lines. The next point was, who killed Tecumseh?— He then detailed the circumstances, which satisfied him beyond doubt that Col. Johnson killed Tecumseh.

The debate on the amendment continued till twenty minutes past four, without taking any question, the Senate adjourned.

Hamlet.

The European correspondent of the Springfield Republican writing from Elsinore, Denmark, says:

"Here is shown Hamlet's grave, evidently of rather modern date. Of this a German writer says: 'A more striking homage has probably never been paid to the genius of a poet than when particular burial places are assigned even to the creations of his imagination;' while an English writer who regards the matter from a more historical point of view, says: 'Any heap of stones with Runic's inscriptions upon them, and said to denote Hamlet's grave, will be in vain searched for here, even if they ever existed In fact, Hamlet's identification with this enchanting spot, is at best but a Shakspeareun fiction. Hamlet's country was not Zealand, but Jutland Here the name was pronounced Amlet, signifying madman. According to the Danish history of old Saxo Grammaticus, (who wrote about the commencement of the 13th century,) Hamlet was not the son of a Danish King, but of a famous pirate chief, who was Governor of Jutland in conjunction with his brother. Hamlet's father married the daughter of the Danish King, and the issue of that marriage was Hamlet.

Hamlet's father was subsequently murdered by his brother, who married the widow and succeeded to the Government of the whole of Jutland. As a Pagan, it was Hamlet's first duty to avenge his father. The better to conceal his purpose he feigned madness.— His uncle suspecting it to be feigned, sent him to England, with a request to the king that he would put Hamlet to death. He was accompanied by two creatures of his uncle, whose letter to the English king was carved upon wood, according to the custom of that period. This, Hamlet during the voyage, contrived to get possession of, and so altered the characters as to make it a request that his two companions should be slain, which was accordingly done on their arrival in England. He afterwards married the daughter of the English king, but subsequently returned to Jutland and feigning madness contrived to surprise and slay his uncle, after upbraiding him with his various crimes Hamlet then became Governor of Jutland, was married a second time to a Queen of Scotland, and was eventually killed in battle. The whole history of Hamlet is carefully and minutely detailed; but these are the leading historical features upon which Shakspeare founded his beautiful tragedy; and rude and disgusting as many of the incidents in Hamlet's life were, the mode in which Shakespeare has treated them is one of the greatest proofs of his splendid genius. According to Saxo, Hamlet lived about four centuries before Christ.

Nova Scotia.

The official statistics of our pugnacious neighbor are as follows:

FISHERIES.

No. Vessels.........812	Tonnage..43,333	Men..3,681	
" Boats.........5,161	"	" 6,713	
Nets and Seines			20,154
Dried Fish, cured		quintals..	196,434
Salmon		bbls.	1,669
Shad		"	3,536
Mackerel		"	100,047
Herring		"	53,200
" smoked		"	15,409
Alewives		"	5,343
Total value	£217,270		
Fish Oil		bbls..	189,250
Value of Fish Oil	17,754		
Population			276,117

The inhabited houses are 41,455; families, 45,541; uninhabited houses, 2,028; houses building, 2,317; stores, barns, and outhouses, 52.758; probable value of real estate, £3,050,923; highest rate for poor and county, £16 8s. 4d.; lowest rate, 10d.

AGRICULTURE.—Number of horses, 28,789; neat cattle, 156,857; milch cows, 85,856; sheep, 282,180; swine, 51,533; bushels of wheat, 297,157; barley, 196,097; rye, 61,438; oats, 1,384,437; buckwheat, 170,301; Indian corn, 37,745; tons of hay, 287,837; bushels of peas and beans, 21,638; grass seeds, 3,680; potatoes, 1,986,789; turnips, 467,127; other roots, 32,325; butter, 3,613,890 lbs.; cheese, 652,069 lbs.

MANUFACTURES.—Number of saw mills, 1,153; value, £89,869; hands employed, 1,786; grist mills, 398; value, £72,649; hands employed, 437; steam mills or factories, 10; tanneries, 237; value, £26,762; hands employed, 374; value of leather manufactured, £52,-625; value of boots and shoes manufactured, £73,654; foundries, 9; value, £12,900; hands employed, 138; quantity of iron smelted, 400 tons; value £1,635; value of castings, £3,486; weaving and carding establishments, 81, value, £11,690; hands employed, 119; handlooms, 11,096; value, £24,486; yards of fulled cloth, manufactured, 119,698; yards of cloth not fulled, manufactured, 790,104; yards of flannel manufactured, 219,-352; breweries and distilleries, 17; value, £6,032; hands employed, 42; gallons of malt liquor manufactured, 78,076; gallons of distilled liquor manufactured, 11,900; other factories, 131; value, £14,382; hands employed, 185; value of agricultural implements manufactured, £16,640; value of chairs and cabinet ware manufactured, £11,155; value of carriages manufactured, £9,491; value of other wooden ware manufactured, £19,233; quantity of coal raised, 114,992 chaldrons; casks of lime burnt, 28,603; value, £1,433; quantity of bricks made, 2,845,400; value, £3,211; tons of gypsum quarried, 79,795; value, £10,498; grinding stones quarried,—; value £5,857; value of soap manufactured, £28,277; value of candles manufactured, £21,210; quantity of maple sugar manufactured, 110,-441 lbs; vessels built, 486; tonnage, 57,776; boats built, 2,654.

Our Commerce with Brazil and the Amazon.

Lieut. Maury proposes, in a memorial to Congress, that a line of steam communication be opened between some southern Atlantic port and the port of Para, in Brazil. Para is a port of considerable importance even now, and, situated at the outlet of the Amazon, would soon command a lucrative trade. A direct communication between it and some central port like Norfolk, already in close connection with New York, would save our murchants the labor and expense of transmission by way of England to Rio Janeiro—a practice too commonly adopted, because of the length of time consumed in sailing a voyage hence to Rio. Our commerce with Brazil is already greater than with any other country except England and France. Her imports from the United States, 1835, amounted to $2,608,656, and since that period they have annually increased. Our exports thither in 1850-51 were $3,752,916, and the imports hither were $11,525,304. It is needless to argue the importance of keeping up a steady increase in this reciprocal system of exports and imports. Brazil produces sugar, coffee, chocolate, salt, nitrate of potash, gold, diamonds, topaz, beryl, tourmaline, amethysts, and precious commodities almost innumerable. Her agriculture is not perfect. It needs the incitements of commerce and internal facilities; with an open line of communication from the Amazon to the Coast, emigration must pour in, and the resources of the country be developed in all their richness. The cattle trade of the region is a peculiar feature of its natural advantages. Ores of iron and copper, laid idle for years, must start into circulation, and employ the minds and hands of working energetic men. The spice trade, the traffic in fruits, exportation of animals, all proffer opportunities of profit, waiting the turn of the tide to become productive.— Viewing the question in these lights, the importance of the contemplated enterprise becomes so plainly manifest that it can scarcely fail to take the attention and invite the scrutiny of the commercial public.

RACING ON THE HUDSON.—It is stated that the practice of racing on the Hudson river still continues, notwithstanding the disaster of the Henry Clay. So late as last Thursday, two steamboats said to have completed the whole way down from Albany, omitting to make the landing at Hudson, and displaying other evidences of a determined struggle to win. Near Yonkers, the scene of [illegible], one of the boats missed ad in passing the other, [illegible] the conquering crew cheered for victory.

REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.—NEW ORLEANS, August 17. By the arrival of the schooner Jane Fine at this port from Vera Cruz, we learn that a revolution had broken out in Tampico, Mazatlan, Guadalajara, and Vera Cruz.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, AUG. 27, 1852.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,

Of New Hampshire.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HON. WM. R. KING,

Of Alabama.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTOR FOR THE 7TH DISTRICT,

SAMUEL J. PERSON,

of New Hanover County.

"No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood."

FRANKLIN PIERCE

The Abolition Alliance—More of the Swearers.

The Washington Republic, the ally of Foss and the other acknowledged Abolitionists who have undertaken to *swear away* Gen. Pierce's character at the South, contains, in its issue of Monday last, certain affidavits from the same class of characters with those who originally started the report. We need hardly add that these affidavits are eagerly seized upon by all the followers of the Republic, who are parties with it to the same Abolition plot against Gen. Pierce, nor that the Whig press of North Carolina is included in this category. This "*Foss* and Feathers" affair figures as "leader" in the "Wilmington Herald" of yesterday; and will, no doubt, be paraded in all the Scott papers of the State.—Time was, that a calumny, like a man, would die when once its brains were out; but all this has been changed, and Abolition slanders against Gen. Pierce are circulated by Southern newspapers, after they have ceased to find any warrant from common sense, or any justification in common decency. Let us examine this matter by the lights of its own internal evidence, and see how far our assertion is borne out by the state of the case.

It will be remembered that when the extracts from the Manchester Democrat and the Independent Democrat purporting to give reports of Gen. Pierce's speech first came out in the Republic it was asserted that these papers were Democratic papers in favor of Pierce's election. That this statement was false, was proved by extracts from the very papers execrating Gen. Pierce and rallying the abolitionists against him on account of his devotion to Southern interests. We published the extracts in our paper of July 21st. Messrs. Ayer and Campbell, gentlemen who were present, and to k part in the meeting, promptly contradicted the report. Almost immediately after, *one hundred and eleven* gentlemen, comprising in their number judges and clerks of the court, state senators, representatives in the legislature, the chairman of the meeting, the mayor of New Boston, the sheriffs of several counties, and other equally respectable citizens, comprising the great bulk of the intelligence of the meeting, came out voluntarily and certified to their recollection of the speech; stating distinctly that the report of it by Foss, as published in the Concord and Manchester abolition papers, was incorrect and untrue—that Gen. Pierce never made use of the offensive expressions attributed to him.

Now for Goodale and Fogg, the editors of the very authoritative papers in which the affair first appeared. It will be remembered that Goodale, in a letter to a citizen of this place, a *part* of which letter was published in the Herald, asserted positively that the report of the speech had never been contradicted publicly or privately; whereas, the Union Democrat, published in the same town, had positively contradicted it on the very first issue after its appearance. The report appeared in the Manchester Democrat on the 8th of January last; the contradiction appeared in the Union Democrat on the 14th. The article in the Union Democrat concludes as follows:

"*It is equally untrue that the General used any such language as is ascribed to him in the Independent Democrat.*"

An attempt was made to rescue Goodale from the shame of the lie he had thus told by saying that his (Goodale's) paper was the Manchester Democrat, and not the Independent Democrat, but this evasion was cut short off by the aforesaid Parson Foss, who swore that *he* made both reports—of course they were the same, and Goodale knew it. So much for *him*.

In the report of the Pittsburg Abolition Convention two names flourish conspicuously. FRED. DOUGLASS, the negro, who was secretary, and Mr. FOGG the Editor of the Independent Democrat, who was on the committee on resolutions. So much for another of the allies of the Washington Republic and the North Carolina whig press.

General Pierce having been written to by Mr. De Leon, one of the editors of the Southern Press, and his attention called to this matter, replied plainly and explicitly, "The pretended report is, and I presume was designed to be, an entire misrepresentation. It is not merely untruthful, but so grossly and absurdly false, as to render in this vicinity, any denial of its authenticity entirely unnecessary." This is the deliberate statement of his own sayings and doings, made by a gentleman occupying the high position of the candidate of a great party for the first office in the world—to whom even the commonest of common sense would dictate silence, rather than the making of any statement not strictly and accurately in accordance with the facts. General Pierce has too much at stake. A high and honorable reputation, earned by past services and unimpeachable conduct. A brilliant and exalted future in the gift of the American people. A Congressional record of unwavering and consistent devotion to the Constitution and the rights which it guarantees to all. A man whose character for veracity and high and honorable dealing is vouched for by friend and enemy—even by Gen. Scott himself, in his speech made in Washington City after his nomination by the Whig Convention, would hardly be guilty of denying the truth in this case. Gen. Scott then said: "I know that much anxiety and many trials are to be passed through before the ratification of the people will be heard. Whether it shall *confirm* the action of the convention or *not*, I shall be satisfied; *for I know it will be conferred upon a man deserving your confidence and support*" What Scott man will deny the testimony of his own leader and say that he prefers to believe the slanders of nigger-stealing abolitionists to the word of honor of a gentleman like General Pierce—a man whom even his own opponent, Gen. Scott, vouches for as deserving the *confidence* and *support* of the American people? After this are we not justified in questioning whether the Scott papers who try to keep up this slander against Gen. Pierce *can* or *do* believe it *themselves*?

After several weeks' traveling around among his Abolition friends, Mr. Foss gets three of them to swear that they *thought* the report a faithful statement of Gen. Pierce's remarks on the slavery question. Another that when he saw the report, he then believed it to be a true and correct report of the speech. Another whose affidavit, by the way, shows the character of all the swearers, says:—"I do recollect that he spoke of his dislike of the Fugitive Slave Law; and I recollect that after returning, *I said to* a number of individuals, that he, Gen. Pierce, was as good an *Abolitionist* as *myself*, if he would only stick. This witness is one G. W. Campbell. In fact they all have some recollection, or think that they then thought the report correct, or that Gen. Pierce expressed a dislike to the Fugitive Slave Law.

As the Richmond Enquirer truly remarks, there are very few persons in the world however depraved and lost to truth, who could not in the time Mr. Foss has had to operate in, procure eight or more witnesses of his own stripe to sustain his own statement against the contradictory testimony of a whole community. Campbell's declaration shows the character of the whole affair.

Gen. Pierce as a Northern man, cannot be supposed to support the Fugitive Slave law from an abstract love of slavery. He does it from a feeling of justice and constitutional obligation. We have heard men in North Carolina, regarded as sound Southern men, who spoke of slavery, not as a good, but as something entailed upon us by our English ancestors, of which we must make the best. Mr. Stanly openly avowed such sentiments in the last canvass in the eighth district. Gen. Pierce no doubt said that the Fugitive Slave Law was distasteful to his feelings as a Northern man, and it is equally certain that he added as he did at a meeting in Manchester in 1850, when he was interrupted by the very same Foss. The report of *that* speech is from the National Intelligencer. Gen. Pierce said:

"*If the Constitution provided for the return of fugitive slaves,* IT SHOULD BE DONE. That was what he WANTED TO DO; that was what our fathers AGREED *we should do;* and that was what the FRIENDS OF THE UNION established by them wanted to do. [Hisses.] These, said Gen P., are the arguments of the 'higher law,' I suppose.

It is worthy of remark, that although we see a good many Northern Whig papers, we have yet to see the first one that pretends to believe this report; we do not know that any of them have even published it. Thaddeus Stevens' speech, from which we published some extracts, ignores the whole affair, which thousands of the Washington *Era's* Abolition articles against Pierce, showing from the record his devotion to the rights of the South, are franked all over the Northern States by Whig Congressmen, to excite the Abolitionists against him.

We beg to be excused for devoting so much space to this ridiculous affair—to the swearers or the propagators of the swearing, but such are the tangled meshes of preconcerted falsehood that it takes some time to unravel them, and guard the unwary against the game of fraud and deception. We hope that some at least of our brethren of the North Carolina press, will see better, and cast the vile thing from them as a putrid abomination.

Sharp Practice, to say the Least of It.

For weeks, we had almost said months past, it has been known that the Democrats have decided upon having a Mass Meeting at Goldsboro', on the 2d and 3d of September, at which Hon. WM. R. KING, and other distinguished gentlemen, have consented to be present. Extensive arrangements have been made, and a large attendance may be expected. It is more than likely that the 3d will be the "big day," since it is possible that Mr. KING may not arrive until the afternoon of the second.

This is a free country, and people can do pretty much as they choose, but we must confess that we opened our eyes at the announcement of a *whig* mass meeting, suddenly gotten up, to be held on the *same day*, at Enfield—some distance above Goldsboro', on the railroad. The time, place, and circumstances look very much like an attempt to interfere with the meeting called long before; and no doubt, the Enfield meeting is gotten up with the view of preventing any wavering whigs from attending the Goldsboro' meeting, and hearing what they would there hear. Messrs. Botts, Stanly, Jones & Co., were afraid to trust them, and so got up this meeting on the same day, with the view of keeping them away, if possible.

As we said before, its a free country, and the law allows folks to do a good many things that might be considered mean, and none the less mean because they *are* legal. It is for our readers to judge whether the getting up of the Enfield meeting is or is not mean—we only say that if it isn't, it comes very close to it; it is sharp practice, to say the least of it.

The Meeting last Monday Night.

The meeting in the Masonic Hall to make arrangements for offering some mark of respect to Hon WM. R. KING on his way home, was much larger than we could have expected, considering the short notice given—not more than half a day—and there was also an amount of enthusiasm displayed, which was highly gratifying, and speaks well for the feeling pervading the ranks of the Democratic party. Few expected so large an attendance, still fewer expected to be called upon for any speech, yet the several gentlemen who addressed the meeting on the sudden impulse of the moment, acquitted themselves with credit, and gave pleasure and satisfaction to the audience. No nominations have ever more perfectly united the party than those of FRANKLIN PIERCE and WM. R. KING, and none have ever promised to lead a more triumphant result.

Awful Steamboat Disaster—At Least Two Hundred Lives Lost.

About two o'clock on the morning of the 20th instant, the steamer Atlantic came in collision with the propeller Ogdensburg, on Lake Erie, when about 12 miles from Erie, Pennsylvania. The Atlantic was so much damaged, that she sunk in a few minutes. There was a dense fog at the time. The number of passengers on board the Atlantic was about five hundred and fifty, of whom not more than half were saved. The passengers were all in their births asleep at the time, which made the catastrophe more destructive; and what added to the horrors of the scene and loss of human life, was that the great majority were Swedish or Norwegian emigrants, who did not know a word of English, and could not understand the directions given by the officers of the boat, for the purpose of endeavoring to save them by throwing out settees, chairs, and so forth, and clinging to them until picked up by the propeller,—the crew of which exerted themselves to the utmost for that end. The Ogdensburgh reached Erie, Pa., on the morning of the 20th, leaking badly. Of course it will be found that there is "nobody to blame;" at any rate it is impossible from what is now known, to tell who is chargeable with this melancholy affair.

The boat was valued at eighty thousand dollars. An Express Company had fifty thousand dollars in specie on board. She sunk in twenty-five fathoms water.

☞STEPHENS, of Georgia, came through here last week, and scared some of SCOTT's friends bad, by giving as his opinion, that SCOTT was not certain of more than one State—Vermont—and was bound to be the most badly beaten of any man that ever was started for the Presidency. STEPHENS has always been looked upon as a very close calculator of political chances.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.—The Democrats held a Pierce and King jubilee in New Hampshire, at Hillsboro', we believe, at which it is estimated that at least twenty thousand persons were present—the New York Herald puts it higher.

The Whigs held a mass meeting at Harrisburg, Pa., last week. A telegraphic despatch in the Philadelphia Bulletin of the 21st, says that the number of strangers at Harrisburg did not exceed five hundred.

FALLING OFF OF EMIGRATION.—The emigration from Great Britain to this country has fallen off very considerably since the discovery of the Australian Gold Mines. Apart from the regular packets, there are more passenger vessels at Liverpool "up" for Australia, than for the United States.

Bitterness vs. Honesty.—Very Instructive.

We can hardly pick up a Whig paper without noticing signs of that impulsive and vindictive bitterness which indicates the irritability arising from the consciousness of approaching defeat, and the desperation of a hopeless cause. The Washington Republic is as waspish as though it were a nest of the insects, and as unwilling to withdraw a slander or do an act of justice, as a man would be to admit that his last dollar was counterfeit coin. Perhaps the thing is natural, but it is ridiculous. We would advise our friends of the Whig press to bear up like soldiers, and die like men. It is true, the "minor drama" of the Whig press must follow their leaders, but they should request those leaders not to "lead them into temptation," but get them out of the scrape as easily as they can. Patience and resignation are great things. Yes, verily, and they are held in especial regard by the followers of the prophet, who let slip no opportunity of impressing their importance upon the attention of their four-footed fellow-citizens, down unto the dogs, whom they hold in peculiar contempt, as unclean beasts, and abounding in fleas.

Illustrative of this trait of Mahometan character, there is an anecdote going the rounds of the papers, in the words following, to wit:

A SERMON TO DOGS.—The number of dogs in Constantinople was so great a short time ago, that three thousand were conveyed to an island of the Bosphorus, with provisions sufficient to last three days.—On the 4th day, the Imans ascended the minarets, and exhorted them to patience and resignation.

Far be it from us to liken or compare, or insinuate a likeness or comparison between our very respectable, but exceedingly snappious brethren of the Whig press, and the sons of —— *dogs* alluded to in the foregoing "elegant extract," yet fain would we be an Iman on a tall minaret, exhorting them to patience and resignation; teaching them, since die they must, to die with dignity—to keel over gracefully, and give up the "jost," politically speaking, quietly and judgmatically. It's the best plan. We tried it four years ago, and know all about it.

Cuba—Spain—Hayti—The United States, etc.

Advices from Cuba by the Crescent City arrived lately at New York, give accounts of a defeated conspiracy for the overthrow of the Spanish Government on the Island. The 1st of September the anniversary of the execution of Lopez was fixed upon as the day of rising, when the government discovered the conspiracy and promptly suppressed it.

Letters brought over by refugee passengers in the Crescent City, affirm that a secret Commissioner has been appointed to solicit the co-operation of England and France in vigorous measures for the defence of Cuba, from any attempts made upon it from the United States. In case this negotiation fails, then a treaty is to be entered into with Soulouque, the nigger Emperor of Hayti, to surrender Cuba to the niggers—the Spanish navy to transport the army of the black Emperor to Cuba, when the negro slavery on the Island will be emancipated, and Cuba will be given up to them, on condition of a certain yearly tribute, to be paid to the Spanish Government, which would rather that the Island should fall into the hands of the negroes, than that the Creoles or the United States should possess it. We do not know what to make of the rumor, but give it for what it is worth.

The more we think of it, the more we are convinced, that the rumored intention of Spain to cede Cuba to the blacks of Hayti is a hoax, or an idle threat. Cuba is the back-bone of the Spanish finances, and pride and interest alike forbid its cession to such a despicable affair as Hayti.

The Sandwich Islands.

It is known that offers have been made to our government, by the authorities of these Islands, for their absolute cession to the United States, in consideration of a fixed annuity to be granted to King Kamehamena and his descendants; or in case of this not being acceded to by the United States, for their coming under our protection. It would seem that these offers have not been entertained by our Executive;—but it would also seem that some negotiations are now pending, from the fact that in answer to a call recently made by the Senate for information in regard to any such offers having been made by the Sandwich Island authorities, or for any further facts upon the subject, in possession of the Executive, the President declined giving such information, alleging that the giving of it at this time would be incompatible with the public interest.

Of course, neither our Consititution nor the theory of our Government would warrant us in assuming anything like a protectorate, in the European sense of the term; nor can we have colonies, save in so far as our territories may be so considered, and as the preparatory stage in their progress towards States. How far it may be for our interest to annex the Islands, is very questionable. Certainly, if there were no danger of their falling into the hands of any foreign power, they subserve our purposes quite as well in their present state, and are equally serviceable to us as half-way houses for our steamers, or as places where our whaling or other marine may stop to obtain supplies or to refit.

☞The Steamship Atlantic arrived at New York on the 22d, with Liverpool dates to the 11th.

The matter about the fisheries is discussed in the English papers, and the most amicable feeling is evinced towards the United States on the subject.—The Morning Herald, semi-official, declares that the English Government has made no new claims in regard to the fisherics, nor withdrawn any concessions. The British have only strengthened their squadron to defend rights already claimed.

England has given the strongest assurances to Austria that she will keep a vigilant eye on Kossuth, as well as those associated with him in his revolutionary project.

The accounts from the crops in Great Britain and Ireland are unfavorable.

The accounts from France are of no particular interest. Petitions for the creation of the Empire were extending throughout France. A decree had passed, authorizing the return of M. Theirs and other distinguished persons.

The accounts from the Cape of Good Hope are very unfavorable. The Kaffirs were very troublesome, and the inhabitants were abandoning the Colony in great numbers.

Advices from Africa state that the slave trade was flourishing. Two steamers having each on board 500 negroes; and a sailing vessel with 400, had eluded the British cruisers. At the factory of Rio Ponzas, 2,000 slaves were awaiting embarkation.

☞Senator WADE has written a letter, or letters, denying that Gen. SCOTT ever held the conversation about slavery with him, which it is said he stated in a letter to a Mr. TILDEN he had done. He does not state whether he wrote the letter to TILDEN, or whether TILDEN did not, upon the strength of it, electioneer for Gen. SCOTT with the Abolitionists in Ohio.

☞The Senate of the United States has passed a bill for extending the time for the payment of duties on Railroad iron, imported by the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company. The amendment to the River and Harbor Bill appropriating $30,000 for the improvement of the Cape Fear River, has been agreed to.

☞The following will appear in the Commercial of yesterday. The figures speak for themselves. Keep them before the people, and they will be sure to do us justice.

FOR PRESIDENT,

DANIEL WEBSTER,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM,

OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The subscribers most *respectfully and earnestly* invite their fellow-citizens, favorable to the above nomination, to meet with them at the *Court House*, on Tuesday evening next, for the purpose of adopting such measures as may seem best adapted to promote the glorious object embraced in the nomination of the distinguished individuals above named.

Alex. MacRae,	A. H. VanBokkelen,
Robt. G. Rankin,	M. Cronly,
A. Martin,	Albert Adams,
T. Evans,	Silas N. Martin,
Jos. R. Blossom,	Jos. B. Russell,
O. L. Fillyaw,	C. D. Ellis,
I. Northrop,	A. A. Hartsfield,
Alex. MacRae, Jr.,	N. T. Harriss,
S. M. West,	W. J. Love, Jr.
T. D. Love,	F. D. Smaw,
Thos. W. Brown,	John MacRae, Sr.,
Thos Loring,	Geo. H. Kelley,
E. J. Lutterloh,	W. W. Pierce,
Robt. H. Cowan,	John A. Taylor,
R. H. Grant,	L. N. Barlow,
John S. Dunham,	T. W. Dunham,
Saml. W. Dunham,	Henry Nutt,

H. R. Perrin.

Wilmington, Aug. 26th, 1852.

Thaddeus Stevens on the Presidential Question.

Thaddeus Stevens, the distinguished Abolition-Whig from Pennsylvania, made a speech in the House of Representatives, on the 12th instant, from which we make a few extracts. The speech of Mr. Stevens was chiefly in reply to Messrs. Faulkner of Virginia and Toombs of Georgia. He begins by repudiating those portions of the Whig platform which endorse the finality of the Compromise. "Nobody," says Mr. Stevens, "is bound to protect these crude novelties, these misshapen monsters, but those who begat and brought them forth."

Alluding to Mr. Toomb's speech, Stevens says:

"He then takes up the Democratic platform, and finds that it is opposed to his long cherished principles. He finds it is opposed to a protective tariff, to river and harbor improvements, and an equal participation in the public domain; in short, to all the ancient whig doctrines. But he finds that it is ultra upon the subject of the protection of slavery, and the perpetuation of the fugitive slave law, and the gagging of the people; and he and his associates, gracefully mount the Democratic slavery platform But the gentleman makes a greater distinction between the nominees than the platforms, and for his purpose, greatly prefers, Gen. Pierce to Gen. Scott. He says, speaking of General Scott and slavery—and also the same thing is repeated in this proclamation to the nation, signed by nine or ten gentlemen, with a kind of half posteript or half indorsement by two other gentlemen, [see note at end of speech]—"I have already shown that Gen. Scott's friends are not to be trusted with these principles." While Gen. Pierce says "I accept the nomination upon the platform adopted by the convention, not because it is expected of me as a candidate, but because the principles it embraces command the approbation of my judgment, and with them I believe I can safely say, *there has been no word or act of my life in conflict.*" From their letters and their antecedents, the gentleman concludes, as well as the gentleman in front of me. [Mr. Faulkner]—and in that they agree remarkably with the gentleman from South Carolina, [Mr. Orr]—that slavery would be much safer in the hands of Gen. Pierce than in the hands of Gen. Scott."

Again, in another part of his speech he says:

The gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. Faulkner,] following the views of the gentleman from Georgia, [Mr. Toombs,] and others, opposes Gen. Scott, because a vote for him will not imply an approval of the slavery policy. He asks:

"Will a vote for General Scott imply an approval of that policy? Will he so wield his Executive influence if elected, and so dispense the patronage of the Government, as to give strength and power to the friends of that policy against its enemies? So far from it, that he distinctly announces that he will not (*a la mode* Fillmore) attempt, by proscription, to reduce his supporters to exact conformity of opinion upon this or any other question. Will he, if the enemies of the South and of the Constitution should accomplish a repeal of that law, interpose his veto, and save the country from the terrible consequence of such an act? We are told by those upon this floor who profess to know and speak his sentiments that he would not in such a case, interpose his veto; that such an exercise of the veto power would not be in accordance with Whig principles."

Will not Gen. Pierce's success discourage the friends of constitutional liberty? With the whole sympathies, and influence, and patronage of the General Government against them, will not their hands become weak and their hearts faint? They see the issue distinctly made, and I ask them now if, upon such an issue, they suffer General Pierce to be elected, to dispense his patronage as his friends require of him, to exercise the veto power—I ask them if they can, consistently with their principles, not merely not vote for Gen. Pierce, but refuse their support to his opponent?

It is not for me to admonish others. Every man must act and think for himself; but would it not be well for those professing anti-slavery principles to look well to their consistency and their consciences before they peril both by aiding by acts of commission or omission this illegitimate, slave-propagating democracy?

Now, sir, I intend to be frank upon this subject. So far as enforcing the provisions of the Constitution, with regard to slavery, is concerned, in all its parts, I believe no man in this Union could be more faithful than Gen. Scott. His whole life has been spent in administering and submitting to discipline; and having taken the official oath of Chief Magistrate to support the Constitution of the United States, it seems to me that none but base-minded men would distrust its fulfillment; but if gentlemen require, as they do require, that any act of Congress, amending or repealing the fugitive slave law, should be met by Executive obstructions, and arrested by the Executive veto: and that the whole influence of his Administration should be used for that purpose, I am free to say, that I do not believe they can rely upon Gen. Scott for such high handed tyranny. If they require that the Executive shall afford facilities for extending slavery into territory now free, or the admission of new slave States into the Union, beyond the line of compact now existing, I think I have said nothing in saying that they cannot rely upon Gen. Scott. Upon the other hand, I am constrained to admit, that in all official as well as extra-official efforts by the use of the Executive veto, to prevent the amendment or repeal of the fugitive slave law, and to afford facilities for the spread of slavery into free lands, and for the admission of new slave States into the Union, they can rely most implicitly upon Gen. Pierce, notwithstanding what some foolish men have published about some speech made by him at New Boston [Laughter.] If he ever did utter such sentiments—if he ever did fall into the path of rectitude, it was momentary and accidental, and for which he is not to be held responsible, [renewed laughter]—for all his votes in Congress, and all his public acts everywhere, proclaim him the champion of slavery. If this election is to be put on the sole grounds of supporting slavery beyond the requirements of the Constitution, (as is now apparent,) and all other questions are to be considered of minor importance, then those gentlemen who think so are right in abandoning all other parties and supporting Pierce. I concede further, that if my friend from New York, [Mr. King,] and those who profess to be anti-slavery men elsewhere—if the whole Democratic party do rally in support of General Pierce at the coming election, it will conclusively prove the truth of what was long ago asserted by one of their ablest statesmen, that Northern Democracy is the natural ally of Southern slavery. If this is the position of gentlemen, they are right in opposing Gen. Scott, and going for General Pierce. I find no fault with those who make that the sole object of this contest.

Mr. Stevens concludes his speech with the following threat, addressed to slave-holders: "If for those reasons [meaning distrust upon the slavery question] General Scott should be defeated, do you believe that hereafter you can ever trust the northern men in any coming political election?"

There is [illegible] in the discussion in which [illegible] accomplished of insects are held. "There can be no "music in our souls," else we would more properly appreciate their efforts for our amusement, and derive pleasure from the "concord of sweet sounds" with which they greet us every evening. It is true, that we would prefer the music "by distance mellowed;" and an Irishman might forcibly remark that he liked to hear it best at such a distance that he could not hear it at all. But it cannot be denied that it has claims in some respects, equal, if not superior, to the Italian Opera—its chorus being fuller, and the performers more numerous; and certainly neither Jenny Lind nor Kate Hayes could appeal so forcibly to our *feelings*, and not even our nearest relative has as much of our blood in his or her veins as a mosquito who has been sucking it all night.

We have tied up at night on the Cape Fear, near a swamp. We have camped out in the up-country; we have spent four summers in Wilmington; and we had begun to congratulate ourselves on our knowledge of the habits, propensities and antipathies of the mosquito. We had even begun to think that we knew how big they grew, and how hard they could bite, and all about them—not excepting their family relations. But we find that we have been mistaken. Our mosquitoes, although big enough for us, are nothing to the fellows they raise in Georgia. Their mosquitoes *are* mosquitoes, and no mistake, as witness the following letter to the Savannah Georgian, written from the banks of the Altamaha. Read and tremble, all ye who talk about "movin' to Georgy:"

But I do not aim to tarry with these, they are too much of a minor consideration. My aim is to whisper a thing or two about the great "man-eaters" which infest this part of our country. If our friend complains of mosquitoes in Philadelphia or New York, let me, as one who feels a lively interest in his temporal well being, advise him, with outstretched arms and eloquent words, to avoid forever "the banks and braes o' bonny" Altamaha; for here is where the genuine musquito is hatched and raised, frequently to the age of five years. My friend may enquire how this fact is ascertained. I answer,—easy enough; count the ridged rings on his sucker—as they invariably number one for every year. Yes, sirs, they often live to be five years old, a fact which does not want for authenticity, subsisting a greater portion of this period, on minnows, terrapins, frogs, snakes, and other productions of these turbid waters. There are instances in the memory of some of our oldest inhabitants, where they have been known, when lashed to desperation by the stings of hunger, to pounce upon a six or seven foot alligator, and before he is aware of his inevitable situation, is barbarously robbed of his eyes, and shockingly lacerated in the most penetrable parts of his crustaceous covering. Calves, and not unfrequently grown cows, are killed, and almost devoured by them. These voracious fellows seldom ever invade the privacy of our bedrooms, from the fact that we are generally well guarded against their hostile incursions; and few of us ever retire without seeing to the priming of a gun well charged with small shot, at our bedside. Notwithstanding their hostile nature, I must give them credit for considerable gallantry, but I am sorry to say, they are quite indiscriminate in the disposition of their music, for they will perch as politely on a gentleman's casement, and tune up their bagpipes as quick, and with as much *sang froid*, as on a fair lady's. Their serenade is always a prelude to a desperate attack. In this case, all you have to do, to rid yourself of their unwelcome proximity, is to whistle to your dog, or cock your gun, so that the click of the lock may be heard, and the craven villains will beat a hasty retreat.

My introduction is becoming somewhat prolix and longer than my tale. Let me furnish one instance—one and instance—(while I drop a tear to the memory of poor, poor TIM,) from which my friend can draw an idea or two, of what our man eaters are in size and ferocity.

Some year or two since I was visited by a friend from the far interior of the Empire State. It was his first visit South, and with an innate love of hunting, brought a fine gun and as fine a dog. One pleasant afternoon I shouldered my piece and accompanied him upon his almost daily round. Together, for some time we followed the sinuous windings of the river. At length, in the warm pursuit of game, we separated. I was industriously tramping the adjacent highgrounds and he still pursuing the course of the stream. Before I had obtained the first chance, I heard him discharge three times in rapid succession, and, ere long, thrice again. I turned my head in that direction, and beheld him emerging from the swamp in hot haste—casting frequent and apprehensive glances behind.

As he neared me, I enquired, "what luck?"

"Pretty fine, I guess."

"What have you killed?"

"Snipes!"

"Snipes! Impossible! This is not snipe season."

"Snipe season or not, I have got snipes, and if you will go—. Here he was cut short by his dog dashing towards us, yelping at a fearful rate, and biting in every direction, as though tormented with seven devils.

"There they are," he exclaimed, at the same time rushing up to the dog with his drawn ramrod; "there they are killing my dog—what savage devils!" making the while desperate blows, which only increased the terror and agony of the expiring TIM. As I came up, where I could see plainly, I understood the whole affair. My friend stood victor—at his feet were a couple of murdered man eaters, full-grown. But the victory came too late for poor Tim, one had pierced him in a vital part, and he lay panting away his life. As I looked up to the woful countenance of my friend, I could not repress the swelling laughter; out it came.

What else could I do, Messrs. Editors, when I thought my sporting friend had successfully killed and bagged a half dozen well-grown maneaters for snipes, and lost in the chase the fine pointer. When informed of his error, and convinced that they were really mosquitoes, his eye-brows arched upwards like a drawn bow, his eyes startled almost from their bed and his lips trembled. His only words were "Let's go!"

In the next Northern boat he subscribed himself a passenger, leaving the gallant, but ill-fated Tim, as a votive offering to the wild Altamaha.

☞The New Orleans True Delta, a highly respectable neutral paper with whig leanings, has given currency to a statement that President Fillmore tendered the seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, left vacant by the death of the lamented Woodbury, to General Pierce. This, from the well known and strongly marked political differences between them, strikes us as highly improbable. Yet we have seen it copied and commented upon by leading Southern papers, and, so far, we have seen no contradiction of it. If true it is highly creditable to both parties. Cannot the Washington City papers enlighten us upon this subject? We ask for information. We have published the naked statement once before, with our authority for it.

THIS DISTRICT.—Notwithstanding that the unpopularity of Mr. Manly in Cumberland county, arising from a local cause, did not operate against Mr. Kerr,—giving him a gain on Mr. Manly's vote, of 103;—and notwithstanding also that some loss was experienced in Columbus, on account of some capital made against Gov. Reid, for having pardoned the boy Arnold, we still find a clear gain in the District of fifty-seven,—giving Gov. Reid full four thousand majority. The old seventh is the banner District, sure. She uniformly increases her majority, come what may.

☞We see by the Herald of last Wednesday, that there is to be a Whig Mass Meeting at Enfield, on the 3d of September, where it is expected that Messrs. BOTTS of Virginia, and STANLY of N. Carolina, will be present, and address the meeting. Other speakers will also be present; but the gentlemen named are the original SCOTT men in opposition to the whole South.

Robeson County.

A large and respectable meeting of the Democratic party of Robeson county, was held in the Court House in Lumberton on the 14th, for the purpose of organising a Pierce and King club. The club was organized by the appointment of R. S. French, Esq., as President, assisted by three Vice Presidents

On taking the chair, Mr. French addressed the meeting at some length, on the objects of the association, showing that Gen. Pierce, who in the course of his whole life, had known "no North, no South, no East, no West," was infinitely to be preferred to Gen. Scott, whose whole course, seperate and apart from his official station, has been with the North and East. Mr. French, who is a talented lawyer, has never before acted with the Democratic party; and remarked that he belonged to no party in the strict sense of that term; but that he was now prepared to act with the Democrats so long as they maintained their present position, and labored to support the Union and advance the interests of our common country.

The meeting passed a resolution recommending Samuel J. Person, Esq., of New Hanover county, as Democratic Elector for this Congressional District.

The meeting was addressed by Wm. McNeill and Thos. A. Norment, Esqs.

Ship Burnt at Norfolk.—$100,000 Loss.

The ship Robert Centre, loading at the foot of Wall street, Norfolk, for San Frncsico, took fire about 9 o'clock on Friday night, and by noon of the next day was almost totally destroyed, notwithstanding all the efforts made to save her. The R. C. was more than half filled with an assorted cargo of lumber, liquors, butter and flour. The vessel was valued at sixty thousand dollars, and the cargo, at forty thousand. Amount of insurance not known.

☞The New Orleans Courier expresses its regret that General PIERCE should have stooped to repudiate the New Boston speech. It says:

"The only act of Gen. Pierce since this canvass commenced—we may say the only act of his public career—which we regret, is that he should have stooped to notice, and to deny under his own signature, as the telegraph reports him to have done, the foul, false and infamous slander concocted by a penitentiary convict and circulated by the combined Scott and abolition press."

We think very much like the Courier. It was more deserving of contempt than notice.

Topsail Sound Plank Road Company.

Pursuant to the notice given in the papers published in the town of Wilmington, by the Commissioners appointed to open books for subscriptions to the capital stock of the Wilmington and Topsail Sound Plank Road Company, the subscribers to said stock met on Saturday, August 21st, at Topsail Academy, to organize the Company.

On motion of N. N. Nixon, Wm. A. Wright was called to the chair, and A. H. Van Bokkelen appointed secretary.

The Commissioners reported that four hundred and thirty-two shares, or twenty one thousand six hundred dollars had been subscribed to the capital stock.

On motion of N. N. Nixon, D. McMillan and M. London were appointed a committee to examine proxies and report the number of shares represented, whether in person or by proxy.

The committee reported that 282 shares were represented, of which 197 were in person, and 85 by proxy, which being a majority of the whole stock, the meeting was declared competent to transact any business which might come before them.

The meeting proceeded to elect a President and eight Directors to serve until the first annual meeting of stockholders, when N. N. Nixon was unanimously elected President. D. McMillan, Joseph M. Foy, Rob't H. Cowan, Wm. A. Wright, Jos. H. Flanner, A. H. Van Bokkelen, Edward Kidder, and David K. Futch, were elected Directors.

On motion of M. London—

Resolved, That a committee of three persons be appointed by the chair to draft Bye Laws for the furture government of this Company; and that they report to a subsequent meeting of the stockholders.

Whereupon, the chair appointed M. London, N. N. Nixon, and Edward Kidder, said committee.

On motion of D. McMillan—

Resolved, That the regular annual meetings of this Company be held on the second Monday of April, alternately at Wilmington and Topsail Academy.

On motion—

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Wilmington papers.

On motion—

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered the chairman and secretary for their services.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again at Wilmington, on the second Monday of April next.

WM. A. WRIGHT, Chairman.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN, Secretary.

For the Journal.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democratic party of the town of Wilmington assembled at the Masonic Hall, on Monday evening, August the 23d, 1852, for the purpose of appointing a committee to wait upon the Hon. Wm. R. King, the nominee of the Democratic party for the Vice Presidency of the United States; and to request him to visit the citizens of Wilmington, on the 4th day of September next, or at such time as will suit his convenience. On motion, Col. Gaston Meares was called to the Chair, and Samuel R. Bunting and James I. McCallum requested to act as Secretaries. The Chairman explained the objects of the meeting, in a few brief and appropriate remarks.

On motion it was suggested that the Chairman appoint a Committee of five to draft resolutions for the meeting. The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen, viz:—Robert Strange, Jr., William C. Bettencourt, James Fulton, A. T. McCallum and John J. Conoley.

While the Committee had retired, the following gentlemen were called out, viz.: Eli W. Hall, E. Cantwell, M. B. Smith, Robert Strange, Jr., and George Houston, Esqs., who entertained the meeting in an able and eloquent manner.

The Committee returned and reported through their Chairman, Robert Strange, Jr., the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted., viz:

WHEREAS, it is understood that Hon. W. R. King, the distinguished nominee of the Democratic party for the office of Vice President of the United States, will most probably pass through this place on his way home on or about the fourth day of September next; and whereas, we are desirous of giving some expression to the feelings of high regard in which his pure patriotism and eminent abilities are held by the citizens of this, his native State and district: be it therefore—

Resolved, That a committee of thirty be appointed by the chairman of this meeting, to make arrangements for giving him a suitable public reception, or tendering him such other marks of respect as may seem proper.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed in the same manner, to apprize Mr. King of the wishes of this meeting.

COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE.—H. L. Holmes, W. C. Bettencourt, James Fulton, Daniel Dickson, Robert Strange, Jr.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.—Miles Costin, T. M. Gardner, J. J. Conoley, W. B. Jones, S. D. Wallace, James T. Miller, A. J. Grady, George Houston, Wm. N. Peden, Dr Wm. J. Price, D. A. Lamont, M. B. Smith, Eli W. Hall, Wm. J. Yopp, Jacob Wessel, Dugald McMillan, J. H. Flanner, R. B. Wood, Owen Holmes, Owen Fennell, Edward Cantwell, N. N. Nixon, W. S. Anderson, John Walker, A. L. Price, C. C. Morse, H. R. Nixon, J. C. Bowden, A. T. McCallum, Thomas H. Howey.

On motion, the Chairman's name was added to the Committee of Correspondence.

On motion, it was requested that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Wilmington Journal.

On motion the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries for the able manner in which they had discharged their respective duties.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

GASTON MEARES, *Ch'n.*

SAM'L. R. BUNTING, JAMES I. McCALLUM, } *Secretaries.*

Black Mail.

By the following, from the Herald's Washington Correspondence, it will be perceived that there is a probability of light being thrown upon the modus operandi of procuring Government contracts. We have reason to anticipate some rich developments, when the contracts for the Charleston Custom House are investigated.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13—7 p. m.

General Houston's motion to-day with reference to the refusal of McGinnis, till recently a principal clerk in the Treasury Department, to answer interrogatories of the Special Committee, will doubtless attract attention, and some more light upon the field of operations of the Committee will be of interest. Grave charges of black-mail practices have been laid before the committee, in connection with the California light-house contracts involving seriously individuals in the Treasury Department; and several charges are also advanced in connection with the contracts for marble for the Charleston, S. C., Custom House. Mr. Corwin, the Secretary, is not in the slightest degree implicated in these transactions but persons in his office proper as it is termed, are upon affidavit accused of these black mail practices by which the government has been chiseled out of thousands of dollars. Nor will the labors of the committee be confined to the departments; at least one officer employed at that Capitol will get a hauling over the coals. The investigations of the committee will bring to light some strange revelations.

NEWS IN CALIFORNIA BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—In the San Francisco Placer Times, of the 9th of July, there is published news from the United States to the 2d of June, and from Europe to the 19th of May, being eleven days later intelligence than was received by the mail steamers. The news was received by way of Mexico, where the magnetic telegraph is in operation from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico. The San Francisco papers say that, when the line is finished to Mazatlan, Mexican papers will be their chief reliance for intelligence from the Atlantic States and Europe.

Conjugal Affection.

Hon. Horace Mann, in his eulogy upon Mr. Rantoul, related the following touching instance of conjugal affection, in connection with the last illness of the deceased:—

"Yet Mr. Rantoul, even amid the agonies of his disease, had lucid intervals. There were convictions in his mind so deep seated, and affections in his heart so strong, as to stand unmoved by any tempest of delirium. On being telegraphed respecting the illness of her husband, his devoted and excellent lady, then in Massachusetts, hastened to his succor. She arrived here at 6 o'clock on the morning of the day he died. Instantly her voice wooed back consciousness and reason. He seized her hand in his, and held it till he breathed his last.—Even when his mind wandered, this grasp of affection was unclenched. Death only relaxed it. The swelling of the disease had closed his eyes, and it was beyond the power of muscular contraction to open them. He desired to have them opened by mechanical means, that he might once more behold the features and the face, whence, for more than twenty years, the light of love had shone down into his heart. Thank God, sir, that amid all the alienations and strifes and hostilities which seem sometimes to flow out of the human bosom as tho' it were their natural fountain, there are also affections, sympathies, tenderness and loves which are inseparable from it; allied to it by a more congenial affinity; and which we always may find there; close as green to the verdant leaf, or color to the rose.

England and the Fisheries.

Willmer and Smith's Times, received by the steamer Canada, comments on the fishing troubles. It says:

The intelligence which has recently arrived from the United States is of a very painful and distressing character, for which we have mainly to thank our present protectionist Government. Another of those annoying ruptures has occurred which has so often, during the past twenty years, alienated the sympathies of the people of the two countries, and brought them to the verge of a hostile conflict. When the north-east boundary and the Oregon questions were settled, it was hoped that collisions of this kind would in future be rendered impossible, but the bunglers who who have now possession of power in this country evidently look with jealousy at the kindly feeling which has recently sprung up between the British and the American nations. Never, during the memory of living man, has there existed between the two countries such amicable relations as have prevailed during the last six months.

When, in December last, Louis Napoleon swept away republican institutions in France, and erected on their ruins a grinding despotism, the invasion of England was a project, the probability of which was discussed on both sides of the Atlantic, and the occasion gave rise, on the part of our American cousins, to offers of aid and assistance in the event of a project so infamous being attempted. The Americans regarded England as the home of European freedom, and the contemplated desecration of our soil by a foreign foe gave hardly less offence to the Republicans on the Western Continent than it did to our countrymen at home. A burst of indignation was evoked on all sides of the most cheering and patriotic kind, and matters remained in this happy state until a few weeks ago, when our new Colonial Secretary, Sir John Pakinton, contrived, by sending an armed force to maintain the rights of our North American Fisheries, to set the two countries once more by the ears, and thus to rekindle the old animosities which had been all but obliterated by recent events. * * * * * * * * *

It is for the carrying out of this nice slice of colonial patronage (the bounty system)—to please, probably, some hanger-on of the present feeble executive in Downing street, and to show at the same time our dislike of Republican Institutions, that we are to risk a war with our best customers, the United States, and thus bring once more into full play all the national antipathies which recent events had happily been the means of allaying. If the American fishermen were invading our waters, surely a representation to the authorities at Washington would have met the case much more effectually than the undignified course which has been pursued in the instance before us.

It would have shown the Americans, at all events that trumpery as the thing is altogether, we had not descended to reprisals without *some* warning, and such courtesy would have mollified much of the indignation which is now bursting out in all parts of the United States. From the men who heaped unsparing ridicule upon Lord Palmerston because he enforced the claims of Don Pacifico under British guns, we had a right to expect something dignified in a little matter; but really to employ the maritime power of England in putting down a few poor American fishermen—to send across the broad Atlantic, men and munitions of war for a purpose so ignoble, is as degrading to our national pride as it may eventually prove injurious to our national interests.

Mass Meeting at Goldsboro'.

The citizens of North Carolina are invited *En Masse*, to hold a Meeting at Goldsboro', on 2d and 3d of September, in honor of WM. R. KING, who is expected to be present.

Many distinguished orators will be present to advocate the election of FRANK. PIERCE and WILLIAM R. KING.

BUNYAN BARNES,	T. RUFFIN,
JOHN EVERITT,	C. H. BROGDEN,
WM. K. LANE,	S. A. ANDREWS,
JAS. F. KORNEGAY,	SAMUEL LOFTIN,
WM. T. DORTCH,	JOHN A. GREEN,
JOHN KORNEGAY,	INGRA'M RHODES,
WM. THOMPSON,	E. SAULS,
W. B GULICK,	W. B. EDMUNDSON,
W. C. BRYAN,	JESSE PIPKIN,
FERNIFOLD MANLY,	WILLIS HALL,

Committee of Invitation.

☞"IN 1844 OR '45, MR. PIERCE SAID IN HIS SPEECH UPON THE OCCASION I HAVE REFERRED TO, THAT HE DID NOT THINK HALE'S PARTY COULD MEAN WHAT THEY SAID, THAT IS, TO EFFECT THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY BY FORCE OF ARMS; AND IF THEY DID, HE WAS SURE THAT EVERY GOOD CITIZEN WOULD BE WILLING—AT LEAST HE WOULD—TO LAY DOWN HIS DEAD BODY TO PROTECT THE CONSTITUTION."—*Mr. Mapp's correction and reiteration of the "thrilling dialogue."*

MORTALITY AMONG THE U. S. TROOPS.—We learn, indirectly, says the N Y. Journal of Commerce, from Purser Welch, of the U S. sloop-of-war Vincennes, who returned in the Illinois, from Valpraiso, that upwards of eighty of the U. S. troops, recently sent out died on the Isthmus and Golden Gate, of disease contracted on the Isthmus. Major Gore was among the number. It was understood that official information of this fatality had been forwarded to Washington.

REMARKABLE PHENOMENON NEAR MADISON, GEO.—A most remarkable electric phenomenon was seen at the plantation of Charles J. Baldwin, Esq. about five miles from Madison, Geo., on Tuesday, June 8. Mr Baldwin was standing in his back porch, when immediately after a pretty severe flash of lightning, he observed a ball of fire at 60 or 70 yards from him. The ball, when first seen, appeared about a foot in diameter. It instantly began to expand,—throwing off beautiful scintillations, and continued to enlarge and scintillate until it had become 10 or 12 feet in diameter, when it disappeared. Mr. B. says it was the most beautiful sight he ever beheld. His family, both white and black who saw it, were very much alarmed, but he was apparently so much interested as to feel no alarm. He has examined his cotton where it appeared, and observed no signs of injury. It must have been visible for some time, say 50 or 60 seconds, as the negroes ran into the house and gave the alarm, and returned before it disappeared.

"THREE SEVENTEENS."—We heard a good story, the other day, of an eminent joker, (now dead,) who is the father of a great brood of fast boys. The old gentleman was rather a strict governor, though when outside, he would now and then "let up,"—drink, carouse, and go in for chances. The boys knew this—boys generally do—and while they respected the governor on account of his age, they positively objected to his propensities for humbug.

One Sunday, the governor was reading the bible, when Ez, the oldest boy, having procured a set of dice, and having spotted all the low sides, so that he could not get less than fifteen, commenced throwing them on a chair. The governor came to a hard word, looked up, and saw the game. Then came the following conversation.

Governor.—Ez, you boy; Ezeriah! do you know what day it is?

Ez.—Yes, fifteen—Sunday. Seventeen.

Governor.—You go put them things away; throw them into the stove; no, put them on the shelf.—Get a book, sit down and read.

Ez put the "bones" in his pocket, and got a book; but, some how or other, out came the dice again?

Ez.—Seventeen! seventeen!! seventeen!!!

Governor—(Springing from his chair, and allowing the bible to drop on the floor,) What? Got three seventeens? Good gracious! Them would have won the hoss last night!

ADVENTURE WITH A STURGEON.—The Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Eagle says that while a Mr. Warner was crossing the Hudson river, in a row boat, from his residence on Constitution Island to West Point, on the 17th ult., he was unceremoniously visted by a sturgeon, which, in performing its morning exercises, ventured beyond its playgrounds and darted about three feet clear above the boat, and came down head foremost, protruding his nose throuch the bottom in such a manner as to fasten himself. In this perilous situation Mr. Warner and servant succeeded in crossing the river, with his victim in this perplexity, to the shore, were he was extricated, and found to measure seven feet and nine inches in length, and weighed not far from two hundred pounds.

THE MORNING.—The sweetness of the morning is perhaps its least charm. It is the renewed vigor it implants in all around that affects us—man, animals, birds, plants, vegetation, flowers. Refreshed and soothed with sleep, man opens his heart; he is alive to nature and nature's God, and his mind is more intelligent because more fresh. He seems to drink of the dew like flowers, and feels the same reviving effect.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.—Troy, N. Y., Aug. 19.—A fire broke out in this city to-day, destroying 50 houses. Loss, $200,000.

The planing mill of Lewis Lawrence was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss $30 000.

THE NATIONS.—The population and area occupied by different nations is thus stated:

	Acres.	Population.
The area of the United States is	2,081,759,000	23,267,498
Of China	830,829,000	400,000,000
Of France	130,391,000	40,000,000
Of England and Wales	37,000,000	17,500,000
Of Ireland	20,400,000	8,000,000

"I HAVE THIS DAY HAD A CONVERSATION WITH GEN. SCOTT, IN WHICH HE DECLARED HE WOULD SOONER CUT OFF HIS RIGHT HAND, THAN LEND IT TO THE SUPPORT OF SLAVERY."—*Uncontradicted Letter of Senator Wade.*

A MAN KILLED BY THE KICK OF A WOMAN—*Curious Case.*—A Canadian woman named Bridget Donelly was arrested at 192 West Twenty-second street, yesterday, for a fatal assault on Thomas Clark, a stone-mason. The facts of the case, as far as could be ascertained, are as follows: Clark going to the house on Tuesday, for the purpose of seeing one of its inmates, found the woman lying upon a sofa, and went up to her and took hold of one of her feet;—she jumped up and kicked him in the abdomen; he immediately fell to the floor, and soon became senseless; Doctors J. R. Lenening, and H. Gordon were called in, and after about three hours, succeeded in restoring animation; he then stated that the woman kicked him; inflammation set in, and Clark died on Tuesday night.

A Graphic Description.

A Swedish writer gives his opinon of Merry England as follows:

"England, without dispute, is the queen of the isles, the empire and arsenal of Neptune. She is at the same time the Peru of Europe, the kingdom of Bacchus, the school of Epicurus, the academy of Venus, the country of Mars, the abode of Minerva, the purgatory of partisans of opposition, and the paradise of those of liberty. The women are handsome, but their beauty is attended with something very insipid. Bravery there is, as it were, natural to the men, but carried to an excess that approaches to savageness. Wit and judgement reign there, and perhaps more than in any other country whatever, but they produce a certain air of pride which considerably diminishes their merit.—Their language is an odd mixture of almost all the tongues of Europe, but with this advantage—that it expresses itself the best of all of them; in short, it is a nation where nothing is wanting to its happiness but to know how to enjoy it. Her natural restlessness and extreme jealously for liberty and prosperity have often plunged her into civil wars, which have laid her within six inches of her destruction. It is the most delightful country in the world for young gentlemen to be amused in, provided they are masters of the language, and able to support the expense, and if the high road to Hell be sworn with delights and pleasure, you must necessarily pass through England to it."

Presentation to an Apple Girl.

The habitual visitor at the City Hall connot fail to have met "Sally," a neat, well-behaved little girl, says the N. Y. Tribune, who has for the last ten years assisted a widowed mother in supporting several small sisters and brothers by her industry in selling apples and candy about the court rooms. The lawyers all know her, and she walks as unconcerned upon the Judges' bench in the midst of an exciting trial, and deposits the fruits which she knows will please her customer, taking he pay whenever the Judge may have leisure to think of her. Last Tuesday morning as quite a crowd of young members of the Bar waiting the arrival of the Judge in the Marine Court, Sally entered with her cheerful face and full fruit basket.—A young man proposed that the Bar present Sally with some token of their esteem. The proposition meeting with approval, an other gentleman forthwith drew up a form of subscription for the token, which is to be presented "as a mark of respect for her uniformly becoming and courteous behavior on all occasions during the last ten years, while selling fruit and candy about the court rooms of the City Hall."

Twenty-five dollars had been subscribed during the two days by Judges, lawyers, constables, sheriffs and the Committee purchased a neat gold locket, and requested Sally to sit for her deguerreotype, which in due time was taken, with apple basket and hood, in the locket. The Committee having in hand a surplus of cash, which, with the locket, was presented to Sally on Thursday afternoon in the vestibule of the Marine Court, and the universal satisfaction the incident gave, and the smiles of Sally on the occasion, created a pleasanter little episode than is often witnessed in the harsh jargon of the court rooms.

WEBSTER MEETING IN BOSTON.—The call for a grand Webster demonstration at Faneuil Hall, to nominate an electoral ticket, has been signed by four thousand citizens of Boston.

In a town in Connecticut, a loafer was brought before a justice for being drunk in the street—the fine being one dollar for each offence. The fine was paid, and next day he was arraigned again. "No you don't, Judge," said he; "I know the law—a dollar for each offence—and this is the same old drunk."

Death of Count D'Orsay.

The Count had been ill for a long [illegible] disease of the spine, which caused [illegible] intense suffering, but it was only lately that his life was considered in danger. His physicians ordered him to Dieppe, but his health, instead of improving there, became much worse, and on his return to Paris some days since, no hope was entertained of his recovery, disease of the lungs having been added to the original malady. Few men, not from their position as public characters, have been more before the public than Count D'Orsay, and few men in his position have shown greater accomplishments.—Count D'Orsay was not merely a man of fashion, he was a first rate artist and an able writer. In London, some of his productions as a painter and a sculptor excited the admiration of even the most eminent professors in those arts, and his contributions to the press evinced both imagination and judgment.

In England the Count became acquainted with Louis Napoleon, and soon after the arrival of the Prince in France, he fixed his own residence in Paris. He was spoken of several times for diplomatic office, for which he was well qualified, but the Prince President finally selected him for a post for which his peculiar attainments and refined taste so eminently qualified him. He was appointed Superintendent of Fine Arts with a handsome salary, but he was fated not long to enjoy this mark of appreciation in which he was held by Louis Napoleon. M. de Girardin, in the Presse of yesterday evening, in announcing the death of Count D'Orsay, says: "The regret which this death causes will be deeply felt by all the numerous friends of the deceased in France and in England; in all ranks of society and all classes of politicians. In London, Gore-house was always open to all political exiles, whether they were called Louis Bonaparte or Louis Blanc—to all shipwrecked of fortune, and to all the illustrious in art and science. In Paris he had only a vast studio, but whoever knocked at his door in the name of misfortune, or for the aid and encouragement of progress, was sure to meet with an affable reception, and to receive cordial co-operation. Before the second of December, nobody made greater or more reiterated efforts for a policy of a different course and of the highest aspirations; after the 2d of December no man exerted himself more to assunge the stroke of proscription. Pierre Dupont knows this, and can certify it. The President of the Republic had not a more devoted and sincere friend than Count D'Orsay, and it is at a moment when the prince had attached him to his person, by the title and function of Superintendent of the Beaux Arts, that he lost him forever. This is an irreparable loss for the arts and for artists; but it is a still more irreparable loss for the cause of truth and for the President of the Republic, for palaces have only two doors open to truth—the door of friendship and the door of adversity—of friendship, which is to adversity what lightning is to thunder. Invisible justice—equal justice to all, the justice of which death holds the scales, counts days when it does not measure gifts. Alfred D'Orsay was too highly gifted—a warm heart and elevated mind, a pure taste, antique beauty, athletic strength, incomparable address in all the exercises of the body, incontestible aptitude in all the arts to which he applied himself (drawing, painting, sculpture) Alfred D'Orsay had too many gifts for his days not to be parsimoniously reckoned. Death has been inexorable, but it has been just. It has not allowed him to become a common man. It has not taken him—it has chosen him."—*Galignani.*

The Ballot Box.

Wilmer & Smith's Times thus philosophises over the last election in England, and corruptions of the *viva voce* system:

The demand for the Ballot has received an immense impetus arising out of the results of the last election. On all hands the evil of open voting is now openly acknowledged by all but those who have some sinister object in coercing the conscience of the voter. With every succeeding election the horrors of the present system are brought out in still stronger and more hateful relief, and, without this necessary protection to the man who desires to exercise his electoral privilege honestly, and in accordance with his own innate convictions, people who are not thoroughly independent will regard a popular system of representation as the greatest curse that can afflict a country. This is a lamentable state of things; but it is in perfect accordance with the artificial state of society which exists at the present day, with the great interests which are always tumbling in the scales at a general election, and with the unprincipled conduct which wealthy and ambitious men deem it necessary to pursue for the furtherance of their own peculiar views, or the aggrandizement of their own class. It is clear that, when men record a vote not in conformity with their own sentiments, and against a candidate whom they deem the most eligible to represent them in the House of Commons, the act is a fraud on their own convictions, a fraud on society, and destructive to the institutions under which we live. And yet how general is the rule,—how rare the exceptions! In the small burroughs and towns of the empire we either see corruption or intimidation practised,—the voter is either bought by the candidate who offers the highest price, or influences are brought to bear upon him which he dare not disregard. In the counties, the voters, for the most part, are the mere creatures of the landlords, to offend whom would be ruin. Look at Ireland. The scenes which occurred at the last election are the offspring of this unnatural system of popular election. Between the priest and the owner of the soil the wretched man has no choice. If he escape Scylla, he is lost in Charybdis. An object of deeper commiseration than the Irish voter—tormented by his landlord, and threatened with eternal ruin by his spiritual adviser—can hardly be imagined. The cruel, the helpless, and the degrading position in which the legislature places the majority of Irish, as well as of English voters, renders the franchise a positive evil, and another Parliament will hardly be allowed to pass away without a remedy being found, and that remedy must be the Ballot.

A FACT FOR GIDDINGS, HALE & CO.—Mrs. Stowe may write, and Giddings, Hale & Co. may preach until doomsday, but one little fact has come to our knowledge, casts to the winds all they can say on the subject, on which they discourse so ignorantly. On Saturday last a gentleman of Alabama arrived in this city from Baltimore, having with him a negro who had run away from his plantation sometime since, and whom he had recovered under the following singular circumstances. Standing one morning recently in front of the Hotel at which he was sojourning at Baltimore, he was accosted by a half-starved and pitiable looking negro, whom he presently recognized as the fugitive from his estate. Asking him what he wanted, he stated that he had been residing in Canada, and after having suffered innumerable hardships he determined to retract his steps and return to the home which he had so abruptly quitted, and had got so far when providentially he found his master, and now entreated him to take him back with him. The warm-hearted Planter at once consented, fed and clothed him, and the negro passed through this city with him as contented and happy a mortal as any on earth. He has learned a lesson he will never forget, and affords a practical commentary on the insanity of those who would interfere with a condition of things, the practical working of which is perfectly unknown to them.—*Charleston Courier.*

More Confirmation of the "Dialogue."

We had the pleasure of meeting yesterday with one of the most respectable citizens from the Eastern Shore—a gentleman not only well known in this city, but generally through the State—(he will pardon us for publicly mentioning his name—Miers W. Fisher, Esq., of Northampton county.) He stated that he heard Mr. Wise and Mr Mapp at the Court-house in Drummondtown, Accomac county, and that the conversation as reported through the papers to have taken place between these parties, and whose truthfulness has since been denied by Mr. Hale, so far as he is connected, actually occurred. And further, Mr. F. was present at the discussion in Northampton, between Messrs. Wise and Botts, on Monday week last, when Mr. Wise repeated the dialogue, and Mr. Mapp, who was present, confirmed it.

Edwin T. Mapp, Esq., is a gentleman of standing and intelligence in the county of Accomac. As evidence of it, he is a graduate of Amherst College, New Hampshire, delegate to the present Legislature of Virginia, and Whig Sub-Elector for the county of Accomac.

Since writing the above we have received the Richmond *Enquirer* of yesterday, which has a letter from Mr. Mapp, confirming every essential point [illegible] ed in the "Thrilling Dialogue." Mr. Mapp in his explanation, distinctly states that Gen. Pierce said he was willing "TO LAY DOWN HIS DEAD BODY TO PROTECT THE CONSTITUTION."—*Norfolk Argus.*

[illegible] of abolition[illegible]; for it can only be for the sake of keeping itself in such company that it persists in the exploded and disgraceful calumny which charges Franklin Pierce with lending countenance and aid to abolitionism.

The *Republic's* pretext for now renewing this charge is found in some half a dozen affidavits. Two of these, we believe, are intended to prop up the *character of Foss.* The rest have no bearing at all upon the case, being merely vague recollections of what witnesses *think* their impressions were of Foss's report when they first saw it.

We hope the *Republic* will go on in this business. We are quite willing to see it fill its columns with such affidavits as it now publishes.

We oppose to just so many of these as the *Republic* and its abolitionist conspirators can get up—

1st. The positive declaration of Gen. Pierce himself that the Foss report was a gross and absurd misrepresentation of his speech; and,

2d. The *voice of the meeting itself*, as given over the signature of more than one hundred of the most responsible and influential persons who attended it, including all its officers, whose statement, fully and explicitly branding the report of Foss as a foul calumny, we have lately published.

If, in the face of such facts, the Republic thinks it can accomplish anything against Gen. Pierce by bringing forward abolitionists, who, in order to defeat him, will swear that he is an abolitionist, then we hope that journal will go on to the end of the chapter.

One effect however, the Republic's course must produce. It must show the whole country what class of men are willing to swear Gen. Pierce down, if they can; and it must also show what tactics the Sewardite leaders and organs are willing to resort to, to enable the abolitionists thus to avenge themselves upon the man who has done most to put them down.

If Gen. Pierce only *had talked* abolitionism a little at New Boston, we should not have seen abolitionists now swarming and swearing against him.

SOUTHERN DELEGATES TO FREESOIL CONVENTION.—The editor of the Savannah News, at one time a resident of Baltimore, thus speaks of the Southern delegates in the Pittsburg Convention:

"In looking over the proceedings we were pained to observe that men calling themselves Southern men are numbered among the delegates. Kentucky, Maryland and Virginia were represented by delegates in the convention. We know nothing of the Kentucky and Virginia delegates, but if the individual who figures as the leading delegate from Baltimore is a fair specimen of the Southern representation in the convention, they certainly reflected very little credit even in the association of fanatical traitors with whom they acted. Nevertheless the rising commercial city of Baltimore appears by the record of their proceedings to have been represented in that conclave of incendiaries and traitors, in which the institutions of the South, as well as the Constitution and laws of the country, were openly contemned and denounced. Baltimore is a Southern city, the metropolis of a Southern State.—She claims identity of institutions and interests with us of the South, and it remains to be seen whether her patriotic, intelligent, conservative people will permit such base, such dangerous treachery in their midst to go unrebuked. We cannot believe that even the insignificance of the obscure individuals who have assumed to represent the State of Maryland in an Abolition Convention, from the just reprobation of the press of Baltimore, prompt and efficient as it is to vindicate the honor and protect the interests of the city."

THE LOCK OF MR. HOBBS IN ENGLAND.—The London correspondent of the Philadelphia *American* states that Bramah's celebrated prize-lock has been withdrawn from public view. It will be remembered that Mr. Hobbs succeeded in picking this lock, and that he received a reward of two hundred guineas for his skill. The Messrs. Bramah made some alterations and improvements in the lock, and again placed it in the window in Piccadilly, with the original offer of the reward appended to it. It remained in their window a few days, when a report reached the Messrs. Bramah that Mr. Hobbs intended to try his luck a second time. The lock was immediately removed, and has not since been seen. The writer adds:

"Hobbs' patent American lock is being manufactured at Birmingham, Sheffield, Wolverhampton, and in London, in large numbers, and of all sizes, and at prices ranging from six shillings to fifty pounds each. In a few days the office of "Hobbs' American Lock Company" will be opened in Cheapside for the sale of these American locks. The Bank-lock, price fifty pounds, has already been placed on the vaults of the Bank of England, the East India Company, and several private banking establishments in the city."

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.—We condense from one of our exchanges the following account of a scene that occurred at the burning of the Henry Clay. It is related by a passenger, who having been on the bow of the boat, was one of the first to escape. Upon reaching the shore, he turned his eyes to the dreadful spectacle. Twenty-three drowning persons met his view. From the water he glanced to the vessel, and saw on the after part of the promenade deck, a boy about seven years old kneel down, and clasp his hands as if in prayer. A moment after, he leaped into the tide, and instead of sinking forever, as the spectator expected, struck out with the vigor of a man towards the land. This in a short time he reached—and sitting down upon the bank, exclaiming with tears—"These poor people! I wish I could save them!" Reader, is not this article headed rightly, a touching incident?

"APPLES OF SODOM, AND GRAPES OF GOMORROH." As usual, the Americans have nominated two of their worst men for the Presidency. It occasionally happens that some of the model republicans appear to rise high above the level of our ordinary humanity, and are weakly supposed by their admirers to have attained some eminence in the field or the forum—but let them only be named as candidates for some high office, and all the world immediately discovers that they are the meanest and most despicable of men, the very slimest of earth's reptiles! [Punch.

Theodore Hook was walking, in the days of Warren's blacking, where one of the emissaries of that shining character had written on the wall. "Try Warren's B——," but had been frightened from his propriety, and fled. "The rest is *lacking*," said the wit.

MORE FINANCIERING IN FLOUR.—On the last trip of the Emma Dean, from Madison, a lot of one hundred and twenty-one barrels of flour were shipped on her to this city to a Mr. Whitney. On the arrival of the boat the flour was sold on the wharf in lots to two or three of our flour merchants, by a man calling himself J. Whitney. Soon after he had delivered the flour and recieved the money, another person appeared and claimed it, stating that it belonged to him, and that during his absence on business this man had sold it. The salesman had disappeared and has not since been heard of.—*Louisville Courier, 12th.*

☞ The corn crops are very promising on the Cape Fear.

M'Lane's Worm Specific.

The following, from a customer, shows the demand which this great medicine has created wherever it has been introduced:

BLOSSBURG, Tioga Co., Pa., March 30, 1850.

Gentlemen—In consequence of *the great consumption* of your "Worm Specific" in this place and vicinity, we have entirely exhausted our stock. We should feel obliged by your forwarding, via Corning, N. Y., 20 dozen, with your bill, on the reception of which we will remit you the money.

From the wonderful effects of said "Specific" in this neighborhood, there could be sold annually a large quantity, if to be had (wholesale and retail) from some local agent. If you would compensate a person for trouble and expense of vending, I think I could make it to your advantage to do so.

Yours, respectfully, WM. M. MALLORY,
Messrs. J. Kidd & Co. Per W. E. Posson.

For sale at WM. H. LIPPITT'S, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C. Also, by Druggists and Dealers generally.

DIED,

In this town, on Sunday morning last, Rev. C. Pridgen, member of the M. E. Church, South, aged about [illegible] years.

In Duplin county, on the 12th inst., E. E. HUSSEY, Esq., Sheriff of Duplin county, aged about 41 years.

In Sampson county, a short time since, Mr. William [illegible], aged about [illegible] years. In the death of Mr. Kelly society has lost one of its [illegible]. Honest and upright in all the walks of life, his death is deeply lamented; and we would say to his brothers and friends in the far West that everything was done to prolong his life, and every medical aid was administered.—[illegible]

In Sampson county, a few days ago, Col. John T. Moore, aged about [illegible] years, leaving a wife and seven children. Col. Moore [illegible].

[illegible]

In Sampson county, [illegible], aged 25 years.

Wilmington Prices Current.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BACON, per pound,		
Hams,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middlings,	[illegible]	11
Shoulders,	00	12
Hog round,	00	13
Western,	10	11½
BEANS, per bush.		
White,	nom	0 00
BEESWAX,		
Per pound,	00	28
BUTTER,		
Per pound,	20	21
BEEF, per bbl.		
N. Mess,	00 00	20 00
Do. Prime,	0 00	0 00
BEEF CATTLE,		
Per 100 lbs.,	4 50	5 00
COTTON,		
Per lb	0	9
CORN,		
Per bushel,	50	52½
Meal, bush.,	75	80
COFFEE, per lb.		
Rio,	10	11
St. Domingo,	9	9½
Laguyra,	10½	11
Cuba,	00	00
Java,	14	15
CANDLES, per lb		
Tallow,	12½	14
Sperm,	45	50
Adamantine,	22½	37½
EGGS, per doz.,	16	20
EMPTY BBLS., each.		
Spts. Turp.	1 35	1 50
FEATHERS,		
Per pound,	00	40
FLOUR, per barrel.		
Northern	5 00	7 00
Baltimore,	4 87½	5 25
Fayetteville,	5 00	5 25
HAY, per 100 lbs.		
North River,	00	00
Eastern,	0 00	1 00
HOLLOW-WARE,		
Per lb.	3	
IRON, per lb.		
English, ass'd.		2½
Amer., best ref.		3½
Swede		5
American sheer		5
Best Swede		6
LARD, per lb.		
No. Carolina,	13	14
Western,	12½	13
LIME, per barrel.		
Thomastown,	0 00	0 85
LUMBER, River, per M.		
Floor. B'ds,	00 00	00 00
Wide do.	0 00	0 00
Scantling,		0 00
LIQUORS, per gallon.		
N. E. Rum,	32	34
Gin,	30	33
Whiskey, rec.	25	27
Apple Brandy,	37½	55
Peach do.	none	00
MOLASSES, per gall.		
Cuba,	20	25
New Orleans	00	00
MILL SAWS.		
Heavy cast steel, 6ft., best qual'y		5 00
MULLETS,		
Per barrel,	0 00	0 00
NAILS, per lb.		
Cut,	3½	[illegible]
Wrought,	8	10
NAVAL STORES,		
Turpentine, per bbl. 280 lbs.,		
Yellow Dip,	2 40	2 50
*Virgin Dip,	0 00	2 75
Hard,	1 20	0 00
Tar,	0 60	1 85
Pitch,	0 00	0 00
Rosin, No. 1,	0 00	0 00
Do. No. 2,	0 00	0 00
Do. No. 3,	0 90	1 00
Sp'ts Turp., per gallon,	35	36
Varnish, pr gal.	20	22
OIL, per gallon,		
Sperm,	1 00	1 50
Linseed,	75	85
Neats Foot,	00	1 50
PEAS, per bushel.		
Ground, nom	00	0 00
Black Eye,	00	00
Cow,	00	1 00
PORK, per barrel.		
Mess,	21 00	22 00
Prime,	19 00	00 00
POTATOES.		
Irish, bush.	0 00	00
Sweet, bush.,	00	00
POULTRY.		
Chickens, live,	14	20
Do. dead,	00	00
Turkeys, live,	0 00	0 00
Do. dead lb	00	00
RICE, per 100 lbs.		
Clean, nom.	4 50	5 00
Rough, bush.	00	00
SALT, per bushel.		
Alum	00	00
Liv'l sack,	00	1 00
SOAP, per lb.,	4	6
SHINGLES, per M.		
Common,	0 00	2 50
Contract,	4 50	5 00
STEEL, per lb.		
German	12½	
Best Cast	15	20
Blister,	6	
STAVES, per M.		
W. O. barrel, rough,	00 00	00 00
Ash Head'g	0 00	0 00
R. O. hhd., dressed,	00 00	00 00
Do. rough,	00 00	00 00
SUGAR, per pound.		
New Orleans,	5½	6½
Porto Rico,	7	8
St. Croix,	0	8
Loaf,	9½	10½
TIMBER, per M.		
Shipping,	00 00	12 00
Mill, prime	6 50	7 75
Do ord'y,	5 00	5 50
Do. inf'r,	0 00	0 00
TALLOW,		
Per pound,	7	8
WINES, per gallon.		
Madeira,	70	5 00
Port,	90	4 00
Malaga,	45	60

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 80 cents to $1 per M.: Tar and Turpentine about 10 a 15 cents per barrel—and for naval stores, when brought per railroad, about the same expenses are incurred. *For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine, a deduction is made according to quality.

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore	1 per cent.	Philadelphia	1 per cent
New York	1 " "	Virginia	½ " "
Boston	1 " "	Charleston	½ " "

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.		
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	$ 25	$ 30
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00	50
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	00	15
Cotton, per bale,	0 75	1 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot,		6
Flaxseed, per cask,	00	90
Ground Peas, per bushel,		6
Lumber, per M.	5 00	7 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	30	35
Spirits Turpentine, do.		55
Ground Peas, per bushel,		6
Lumber, per M., as to size.	5 00	6 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,	6	0
TO BOSTON.		
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	40	45
Spirits Turpentine, do.	60	65
Lumber, per M.	8 00	9 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 26, 1852.

The Cape Fear River is again up. We hear that the water had rose 6 or 7 feet yesterday morning at Fayetteville, and was still rising. Business generally dull.

BACON.—Some small parcels have come in, and we note sales of some 2 a 3000 lbs. Hams during the week, at prices ranging at about our quotation marks.

BEEF CATTLE—None arrived. Quotations firm. Stock light.

CORN.—The market has been completely glutted with corn for several days, and the price has consequently declined very materially. We note sales at 57, 56 52½ and 50 cents per bushel, during the week, closing dull, with two or three cargoes waiting purchasers.

COFFEE—Small sales from store, in quantity to suit, within the range of quotations. See table.

FLOUR.—The market is well supplied with various brands, and sales in the small way at quotations, in lots to suit.

HAY.—Stock light, and last sales $1 per 100 pounds, Eastern.

LARD.—We note sales in barrels at 13 cents, and in kegs at 14 a 15 cents per lb. for North Carolina. Stock light.—Sales of Western Lard at 12½ a 13 cents per lb.

LIME.—300 casks sold from vessel, on Saturday, at 85 cts. per cask, 90 days.

LUMBER—Nothing doing in river lumber.

MOLASSES.—No late receipts. Small sales within the range of our figures as extremes.

NAVAL STORES—The receipts of Turpentine during the past week have been very light, and sales firm at $2 45 for yellow dip, as follows:—The sales from Friday morning to Tuesday morning reached about 1,735 barrels, at $2 45 for yellow dip, $2 75 for virgin, and $1 20 for hard, per 280 lbs. There was none offering yesterday. To-day (Thursday) 100 bbls. changed hands at $2 50 for yellow dip—market closing firm and bare; all that has come in having found ready sales at the above quotations. In SPIRITS TURPENTINE the sales of the week foot up about 860 barrels, at prices varying from 35 to 36 cents per gallon; the greater portion having been taken at 35½ and 36 cents, closing with the sale of a small lot at 35 cents. Holders are, nevertheless, asking 35½ a 36 cts., with a light stock. ROSIN—Sales of some 2,700 bbls. Common Rosin at 90 a 92½ cents for small, 95 cents for medium, and $1 per bbl. for large size barrels. TAR—Receipts remarkably light. Only one or two *small* lots having been received, which went at $1 85 per bbl.

OATS.—We note sales on Saturday of 800 bushels at 37 cents.

PEAS—Cow Peas continue scarce, and we note only one small lot as having arrived, which were taken at $1 per bushel, in lots to suit.

PORK—Prices are about the same, but stock materially reduced.

SALT.—Sales 125 sacks at $1 per sack.

RICE—Is very scarce, and no change to notice in prices.

SHINGLES—Little or nothing doing in Shingles, and quotations nominal.

TIMBER.—The mills being all pretty well supplied, sales have been dull, with stock increasing. The sales have reached some 10 or 15 rafts, leaving some 15 or 20 rafts on the market waiting purchasers. See table for quotations.

FREIGHTS—Abundant, and all vessels in port have been taken up at quotations. See table.

NEW YORK, August 24.—Cotton—the market is dull, but unchanged—the sales to-day amounted to but 700 bales, at 10¼ for Upland Middling, and 10½ for Orleans. Flour—sales of 12,500 barrels at 4 50 a $4 62½ for State, and $4 68¾ for Southern. Wheat—sales at $1 02 for Southern white, Corn—sales of 25,000 bushels mixed at 71 a 72½. Pork—sales of 150 barrels at $19 87 for mess and $17 87 for prime, Lard—sales of 300 bbls. at 11¾. Coffee—sales of 800 bags Rio at 9. Spirits Turpentine—sales of 50 bbls. at 42 cents per gallon.

NEWBERN, Aug. 23.—Turpentine 2 85 a $2 87½. Corn 60 cents. Meal 65 cents. Bacon—11½ cents for hams and sides. Lard 12½ a 13 cents.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—Flour—Sales of 1000 barrels fresh ground at $4 37½, but some holders demand 4 50.—Wheat is scarce and much wanted; prime new red at [illegible] cts. white $1, and old Pennsylvania white at $1 03 per bushel. Corn is scarce; a small lot of yellow sold at 72 cents, and some white at 71 cents, afloat. Oats are higher; 3000 bushels new Southern sold at 35 a 36½ per bushel. Whiskey 25 cents in barrels.

BALTIMORE, Aug. [illegible].—Flour—Sales to-day of 700 bbls. Howard street brands, old inspections, at $4 [illegible] per bbl.; also, [illegible] bbls. do. [illegible] wheat, at $4 37, and a small sale of choice at $4 50. [illegible] bbls. City Mills at $4 [illegible] per bbl.; and [illegible] bbls. do. at $4 [illegible]. Wheat—Sales of good to prime red at [illegible] cents, white wheat, 96 cents a $1 00 per bushel. [illegible] Corn at [illegible] cents, yellow do. [illegible] cents per bushel. Oats [illegible] cents per bushel.—[illegible] Sales of [illegible] per bbl. Bacon [illegible] and hams 11 a 12 cents [illegible] Whiskey [illegible] at 24 a 25 cents [illegible].

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—NAVAL STORES.—There have been steady sales of Spirits Turpentine at 43 a 46c per gal, cash. In other [illegible] done. The stock of Tar is quite small, [illegible] good No 1 Rosin the supply is limited.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—Naval Stores—Turpentine continues in request, and at the close, with a scanty stock, was firmly held for an advance. We notice sales of 2300 bbls. North County at $2 [illegible] Common Rosin, afloat, $1 [illegible] 40: 400 New-Berne, $1 85; 100 Terpin, order, $2 18½ delivered; and 5 a 600 Spirits Turpentine, 43 a 44 cents, cash and 44 short time, wholesale, [illegible]. The stock of Turpentine is less than [illegible] bbls. [illegible] Spirits Turpentine is light. There is very little Tar, and very little Common or fine White Rosin here, but of medium qualities No. 1 the stock is ample.

Rice—The rates continue very high, which prevents exportation, consequently the sales, amounting to about 500 tcs. at $4 75 a $5 25, were exclusively for home use. The stock is light.

LIVERPOOL, [illegible].—[illegible] Canada the sales of Cotton have been 38,000 bales, of which speculators took 7,500 and exporters 3,000 bales. The imports have been 40,000 bales. The quotations are middling Orleans, 5¾ a 5½d; middling Mobile [illegible]. Flour has advanced 6d a 1s. Wheat has advanced 3 a 4d. Corn is unchanged. Rice quiet at firm rates.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Aug. 23—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Steadman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Schr. Alonzo, Fields, from Newbern, to A. Martin; with corn and staves.

Schr. Albion, Wharton, from [illegible], to A. Martin; with corn.

24—U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Smith, from Charleston, with 40 passengers.

24—Schr. Lamartine, Tyler, from New York, to Miles Costin; with mdze.

25—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, from Charleston; with 86 passengers.

25.—Schr. Geo. Harris, Godfrey, from Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss.

Brig H. Curtis, Curtis, from Boston, in ballast, to Potter & Kidder.

Steamer Chatham, Evans, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.

Brig Helfen F. Kider, Prince, from Boston, via Provincetown, in ballast, to Potter & Kidder.

Steamer Southerner, Wilkinson, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux.

Steamer Evergreen, Hays, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux; with two boats in tow.

26—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, from Charleston, with 53 passengers. Capt. Sterett reports the Steamer Ontario, from New York for this port, as being off New Inlet Bar this morning.

CLEARED.

Aug. 24—Schr. H. P. Russell, Bennett, for Baltimore, by Ellis, Russell & Co.; with lumber, &c.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Steadman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, for Charleston, with 52 passengers.

25.—U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Smith, for Charleston; with 70 passengers.

Schr. Liberty, Williams, for Philadelphia, by Geo. Harriss; with naval stores.

26.—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, for Charleston; with 68 passengers.

Steamer Southerner, Wilkinson, for Fayetteville, by A. D. Cazaux.

THEATRE.

WILMINGTON.

FOUR NIGHTS ONLY!!!

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, August 30, 31st and September 1 and 2d.

THE CELEBRATED NEW-ORLEANS OPERA AND BALLET TROUPE! Will have the honor of giving their DRAWING-ROOM ENTERTAINMENTS as given by them for the past ten years throughout ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, and in all the principal CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES and recently at the ITALIAN OPERA HOUSE, NEW YORK, where the PRESS and the PEOPLE pronounce them the "*Ne Plus Ultra*" of ETHIOPIANISM.

The reputation of each of the gentlemen connected with this UNRIVALLED BAND, both in EUROPE AND AMERICA, is such, that the Manager deems it superfluous to dwell upon their merits as Artists.

The Company will appear during their stay with NEW SONGS, GLEES, CHORUSES, BALLADS, DANCES, OPERATIC BURLESQUES, &c.

Change of Programme nightly.

S. S. SANFORD..........Manager & Director.

Single Tickets, Fifty Cents.—Children Half Price. Gentleman and two Ladies, $1. Family Tickets, admitting 10 persons, $3. ☞ Gallery, Twenty-Five cents.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8.

Aug. 27. 302-3tdlw.

TAXES!—TAXES!!—TAXES!!!

THE undersigned, as one of the sureties of E. E. HUSSEY, late Sheriff of Duplin county, hereby notifies those who owe Taxes that he is authorized by his co-securities to collect the same, and that he will attend at the following times and places for that purpose, to wit:

At Island Creek Muster Ground	Monday,	Sept'r 6th.
House of Jas. T. Johnson, Rockfish District,	Tuesday,	" 7th.
Strickland's Depot	Wednesday,	" 8th.
Warsaw	Thursday,	" 9th.
Faison's Depot	Friday,	" 10th.
Jas. Winders', Wolfscrape Dist.	Saturday,	" 11th.
Thos. Dail's, Glisson's District	Monday,	" 13th.
Mrs. Barfield's, Albertson's "	Tuesday,	" 14th.
Sarecta	Wednesday,	" 15th.
Snatchett	Thursday,	" 16th.
Mrs. Grant's, Cypress Creek Dist.	Friday,	" 17th.
Kenansville	Saturday,	" 18th.

All persons who fail to pay their Taxes in their respective Districts, at the times and places specified above, may expect to find me proceeding to force the collection of the same, without any delay. JOHN B. HUSSEY.

Duplin county, Aug. 27, 1852 50-3t

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ABOUT TWO THOUSAND ACRES OF CAPE Fear Lands, situated on the Northeast side of Cape Fear River, opposite White Hall, Bladen county.

300 Acres of River Lowland, of which 50 acres are cleared and in a high state of cultivation. The Balance of the 300 acres is fresh, uncleared, woodland, believed to be equal to any in the State for the raising of corn. Also, 50 Acres of good upland—cleared, all under good fence, &c.

30,000 Turpentine Boxes, cut. Timber enough on the premises to pay the purchase money; all near the River.

Two good inland swamps, easily drained, containing about 200 Acres very good land. A good Mill Seat near the river, the dam of which has just been commenced.

A comfortable dwelling, with out-houses, all in good, comfortable order. WM. L. MOORE.

August 27, 1852 50-3m

P. H. ALBERTSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Kenansville, Duplin county, N. C., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care. [Aug. 27. 1852—50-tf

VALUABLE LOCATION FOR SALE.

AT FAIR BLUFF, N. C. I will sell my entire plantation, FOUR HUNDRED ACRES more or less, including about one-fourth of Fair Bluff, situated on Lumber River, and on both sides of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, or in lots to suit purchasers. Any persons wishing a place for mercantile purposes, probably cannot better themselves on the line of the Road from Wilmington to Manchester. The health of the place is equal to any on the line. For further particulars apply to the subscriber. A. F. POWELL.

Columbus co., Aug. 27th, 1852 50-3m*

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHEN WARE.

WE are now receiving, direct from the French and English manufactories,

17 packages French China Dinner and Tea Setts, and Fancy Ware,
12 packages Edge and C. C. Ware,
15 " Sprig'd and handled Teas, common,
10 " White Granite Dinner and Tea Ware,
6 " " " and common Toilet Ware,
8 " Colored Ware, assorted,
6 " Cane and Rockingham Ware, assorted,
60 " American Glass Ware, assorted,
10 " Stone Ware, assorted,
20 doz. Dimijohns, from ½ to 5 gallons.

☞ Country Merchants would find it to their advantage to purchase their stocks of us, as we save them a considerable per centage in freights, commissions, &c.

**Dinner and Tea Setts of new and handsome patterns to families at low prices. McRAE & HARRISS.

Front street below Market street.

Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 25, 1852. 300-tf

Town papers, Standard, N. C. Tel., and Rep. & Pat. copy and leave out all old advertisements.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM Rev. G. M. Gibbs, on Black River, New Hanover County, on the night of the 13th instant, a Bay Horse, with his right hind leg white half up to his knee, long tail, and racks under the saddle. He was purchased from a drover, at Elizabethtown, Bladen Co. A suitable reward will be given to any person taking up said horse and informing the subscriber at Gravelly Hill, N. C.

August 27.-51w2t. J. S. H. BEATTY.

Carolinian copy 2 times, and send bill to this office immediately.

FOR THE LADIES!!!

THE finest as well as the cheapest Table Ivory, Plated (and warranted to keep its color) Table, Desert and Tea Spoons; Forks; Sugar Shovels; Salt do; and Pickle Knives; Bronze Candlesticks; and best of Scissors, Shears, Needles, and Pins.

The above I have manufactured especially for my retail sales, and every article warranted. J. M. ROBINSON.

Wilmington, October 8, 1851 [illegible]

BOGARDUS' ECCENTRIC MILL.—One of these superior Mills, new and in complete order, with extra plates, bolter, &c. For sale by

FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

CORN IN STORE.—[illegible] Corn, a superior article, and in excellent order. For sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

MOLASSES.—In store, [illegible] hhds. prime sweet MOLASSES. For sale in lots to suit.

July 23d. MILES COSTIN, Brown's Wharf.

WHISKEY. [illegible]

[illegible]

CANDLES.—[illegible] box Adamantine and [illegible]. For sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1852.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N.C.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
Dr. SHERWOOD, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,

Of New Hampshire.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HON. WM. R. KING.

Of Alabama.

"No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood."

FRANKLIN PIERCE

THE VERY TALLEST CORN YET.—We have received a stalk of corn measuring sixteen feet seven inches. It was taken from a field belonging to Reddin Pittman, Esq., of Edgecombe Co., and is a fair specimen of the lot, Mr. Pittman before cutting this, having measured several stalks reaching over 15 feet. The "patch" contains some fifty acres, all very nearly alike. It was planted on the 22d of May, in bottom land, which had been in corn steadily for the last six years, and under cultivation since 1830. Edgecombe is hard to beat, and her example is giving an impulse to the agriculture of the State. We are indebted to the courtesy of G. G. Lynch, Esq., for bringing us this specimen of the products of the "Old North State."

We have also recently received from Mr. Wm. J. Newton of Leesburgh, a beet that can't be beat. It was none of your tough, hollow, heartless and inedible "mammoths" such as "we read of," but a sound, sweet and tender specimen of a "beet as is a beet," as we know by experience. Its weight was 5¼ pounds.

☞The Herald of last Saturday, contains a card from Gen. QUITMAN, in explanation of some remarks used by him in private conversation on board a Mississippi steamboat, and improperly reported for the *Eagle and Enquirer*, by some over-zealous friend of Gen. SCOTT. This card the Herald asks us to publish in full. From considerations of space, we do not feel inclined to do so, but we cheerfully give the gist of it. The fact is, that this reporter of a private conversation had attributed to Gen. QUITMAN stronger language in praise of Gen. SCOTT than he had actually used; and hence the card. Gen. Q. says that he did say that he would as soon trust SCOTT on the slavery question, as he would FILLMORE or WEBSTER. That his (Gen. QUITMAN'S) objection to Gen. SCOTT was, that he (SCOTT) was in favor of a strong National Government; while Gen. QUITMAN was a States rights man of the strictest sect. He farther said that there was less danger to be apprehended from the probability of any control being exercised over Gen. SCOTT, than from his confidence in the infallibility of his own judgment. He rarely asks or takes advice. Gen. QUITMAN awards to Gen. SCOTT high military talent, which few, if any, deny to him.

The whole affair is simply the report of a private conversation, giving the private opinions of a private individual upon the relative soundness of Messrs. Fillmore, Webster and Scott, and also the opinion of the individual as to the probability of Gen. Scott's submitting to any control. We give it for what it is worth, merely remarking that few members, even of Gen. Quitman's own party, have any great respect for his judgment on political subjects, as we notice by the tone of those papers in Mississippi that supported him againt Foote.

Now, as regards the matter of fairness—how *can* the Herald ask us to publish all sorts of people's mere opinions in favor of its candidate, while it refuses to give place in its columns to the attestation of over a hundred respectable gentlemen to a matter of fact in defence of Gen. Pierce,—while it publishes slanders against Gen. Pierce's conduct in Mexico, and yet does not have the fairness to publish the letters of Lieut. Drum, Gen. Pillow, Gen. Shields, and other eye witnesses of the *fact* of the case, which redound to the credit of Gen. Pierce. And yet the Herald calls upon us to publish mere opinions in defence of Gen. Scott. Modest—isn't it?

☞The Commercial of last Saturday publishes a correspondence between the friends and neighbors of Thomas H. Williams, Esq., and that gentleman, in which they tender him the compliment of a public dinner, as an evidence of the respect and esteem which they entertain for him. Mr. Williams declines the proffered compliment on account of the state of his health. Accompanying the correspondence is a letter from Hon. Edward Stanly to Dr. S. S. Satchwell, bearing testimony to Mr. William's exertions in the cause of internal improvement, while a member of the General Assembly, at the same time with Mr. Stanly.

The Fisheries.

Every fresh development of the affair about the fisheries goes to show more and more strongly that it is simply a fuss about nothing. The fact is that the American vessels had actually been fishing within the limits prohibited to them by even the most liberal construction of the convention of 1818, and this is made more apparent by the fact that where vessels have been seized and carried into St. John's the owners have attempted no defence, but have suffered them to be confiscated by default, thus tacitly admitting that no defence could be made.—No matter how many vessels are seized, if they are taken in the commission of an act which legally subjects them to such seizure, there is no ground of complaint. The number of seizures would, in this case, only be an evidence of the number of transgressions, and it is only fair that those who violate treaty stipulations for the purpose of gain, should suffer the legal penalty attached to their conduct.

COUNTY SOLICITOR IN WAYNE.—We learn from the Goldboro' Patriot, that JOHN V. SHERRARD, Esq., has been elected Solicitor of Wayne county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of W. T. DORTCH, Esq.

GEORGIA.—As was expected, the "Third Candidate" Convention which met at Macon, Ga., on the 17th instant, on the 18th nominated DANIEL WEBSTER, of Massachusetts, for President, and CHARLES J. JENKINS, of Georgia, for Vice President. An electoral ticket pledged to the support of these gentlemen, was also submitted.

☞There is one peculiarity about Gen. Scott's course, which we beg all, both his supporters and opponents to notice, and it is this. Every now and then, some zealous partisan vouches for his soundness, and perhaps relates some conversation that took place between himself or somebody else, and General Scott; but never a word of all this appears over Gen. Scott's own signature. He places no word on record, and there is not ever the signature of Winfield Scott a line or a syllable corroborative of these private attestations of his friends.

☞William Rabun shot McGilvray Goinge, at Columbia, S. C., on the 19th inst. Goinge is dead, and Rabun in prison.

THE DUTCH HAVE TAKEN HOLLAND.—It turns out that Thomas H. Clay, Whig, and a son of the late Hon. Henry Clay, will support General Scott. So pleased are the Scott papers, when they find even a Whig who will support Scott, that they parade it as a victory. The Herald of last Saturday publishes Mr. Clay's letter with considerable exultation.—After unparalleled exertions, the Dutch have taken possession of Holland, and Paris is in the hands of the French.

☞The Herald acknowledges that the New Boston slander was sent out under the frank of Messrs. STANLY and COLLUM, and under their virtual endorsement. 'Nuff said for *that* crowd. As the homely old proverb says—"there are more ways of killing a dog than choking him with butter;" and there are more ways of conveying a false impression, than by stating it in so many words. Of this fact, Messrs. COLLUM and STANLY seem to be fully aware.

The Victory in Iowa.

Reliable advices from Iowa leave no doubt of the triumphant success of the Whigs in that State.—both Whig members are elected, and the Whig majority of the popular vote, it is believed, will reach 1500. The Legislature, it is stated, is also Whig, which secures a Whig United States Senator in the place of Hon. George W. Jones, whose term of service will expire on the 3d of March next. This may well be called a glorious victory, leaving little doubt that the State will go for Scott in November next, although it is proper to admit that local issues have entered somewhat into the present contest.—*Republic.*

It seems to be a failing of the Whig press to "holler before they are out of the woods." Only one Whig is elected to congress,—the Legislature is Democratic, and so is the Governor; and the democratic majority, on popular vote is over 1200.

For the Journal.

At a meeting of the officers of the 32d Regiment N. C. Militia, held at Clinton, on the 17th day of August, 1852, the following preamble and resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted, viz:

Whereas, a vacancy has been occasioned in the office of Brigadier General of the 4th Brigade, by the resignation of Brig. Gen. Dowd, therefore,

Resolved, That Col. B. Stith is entitled to our gratitude for the zeal, energy and ability, that have characterized his course as Commandant of this.—(the 32d) Regiment; and that we will support him as a candidate for the aforesaid office of Brigadier General.

Resolved, that we cordially recommend Col. Stith to our brother officers, throughout this Brigade, as a most skillful and accomplished officer—one who is eminently qualified for the post to which we seek to elevate him; and we confidently hope to receive their co-operation in securing his election.

On motion of Col. Faison, the Secretary was directed to forward a copy of these proceedings to the Fayetteville Observer, North Carolinian, and Wilmington Journal, for publication.

JOSIAH JOHNSON, Ch'n,

N. C. FAISON, Sec.

Arrival of the Crescent City—Later from Cuba.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—The Crescent City arrived here to-day. We learn by her accounts that great excitement prevailed at Havana in consequence of a rumored insurrection among the people. The Creoles were thrown daily into loathsome dungeons.—Incendiary documents were circulated in all quarters—to suppress which the Government had adopted the most rigorous measures. Almost every prominent Creole family was under survillance.

Yellow fever, small pox and cholera prevailed to an alarming extent. Almost every ship in harbor had some cases on board. Out of a company of 120 soldiers, 110 had died with these complaints, and in a chain gang of 900, every man met an untimely end. The Government was sending troops into the country.

Telegraph Business.

The Magnetic Telegraph Company, owning the line extending from Washington to New York, during the year ending on the 1st of last July, transmitted over their wires 253,857 messages, the tolls received on which amounted to $103,232 37. During the six years and a half the line has been in operation, its receipts have amounted to $385,641.42. The rapid increase of the business of the line is shown by the fact that the receipts for the year ending July, 1852, were but $67,737.12. The last annual report of the Company gives some particulars of interest.

"The capital of the Company is $370,000. It has six wires from Washington to Philadelphia, and seven from Philadelphia to New-York. It has offices at Washington, Baltimore Havre-de-Grace, Port Deposit, Wilmington, Philadelphia, Trenton, New Hope, Princeton, New Brunswick, Newark, Jersy City and New-York, and employs in its service, including messengers, outside laborers engaged in keeping the line in order, clerks, operators, etc., about one hundred and twenty-five persons. The distance from Washington to New-York, by the line of wires, is about two hundred and seventy-five miles; requiring between nineteen hundred and two thousand miles of wire. The cost for chemicals is considerable, and the amount of stationery quite immense—the single item of envelopes for the year reaching in number nearly one quarter of a million. This is the pioneer line magnetic telegraph in the world, and very large sums have been expended in various experiments, the object all the time being to make it as perfect as possible. It is now, perhaps, all things considered, for its lengh, the best appointed and most reliable in the country, and probably the most reliable in the country, and probably the most productive in the world."

[General Orders, No. 349.]

Headquarters of the Army, Mexico, Nov. 12, 1847.

"The attention of certain officers of this army is recalled to the foregoing regulation, (a regulation prohibiting the officers of the army from detailing in private letters, or reports, the movements of the army,) which the General-in-chief is resolved to enforce, so far as it may be in his power. As yet but two echoes from home, of the brilliant operations of our army in this basin have reached us—the first in a New Orleans, and the second through a Tampico newspaper.

"It requires not a little charity to believe that the *principal heroes of the scandalous letters alluded to did not write them*, or especially procure them to be written; and the intelligent can be at no loss in conjecturing the *authors, chiefs, partizans and pet-familiars*. To the honor of the service, the disease—pruriency of fame *not* earned, cannot have seized upon half a dozen officers (present) all of whom, it is believed, belong to the same two coteries. False credit may no doubt, be obtained at home, by such *despicable-self-puffing and malignant exclusion of others*; but the expense of the just esteem and consideration of all honorable officers who love their country, their profession, and the truth of history. The indignation of the great number of the latter class cannot fail, in the end, *to bring down the conceited and the envious, to their proper level.*

By command of Major General Scott.

H L. SCOTT, A. A. A. G."

The principal heroes alluded to in this *morceau* of a general order, were Generals Worth and Pillow, two of the most gallant officers of the Mexican army. I have italicised the most insulting parts of the missive to show the ironical spleen of the commander in chief of a gallant, victorious army, jealous of the honest fame of those inferior in rank, but in many respects greatly his superiors. General Worth was a son of Massachusetts and the Chevalier Bayard of the army.

The greatest, most glorious and most sanguinary battle ever fought on the Continent of America, was fought by Gen. Worth at Molino del Rey—the carnage was terrible; in forty minutes nearly eight hundred fell dead, wounded and dying on the field ere they could drive the Mexicans from their entrenchments and the ramparts of the fortress Molino del Rey. General Scott was entirely deceived as to that fortress. He thought it a *cannon foundry*. General Worth and the engineers could not persuade him to the contrary, and with that view, he sent General Worth, with his division, sustained by Cadwallader's brigade, only to "*brush away the enemy.*" But the glorious achievement brought down the petty jealousy of the tall hero upon General Worth, and hence the order No. 349—elicited by some remarks published in a newspaper from the United States in allusion to the acts of Worth in the valley of Mexico. Seward, Raymond, Greely & Co., may rest assured that, in the evanescent contingency of his election, the tall hero will shake them off as he did his Generals, who helped him to win *his fame* in Mexico.

PALO ALTO.

Letter from the Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Aug. 17, 1852.

To the Editor of the Union:

Sir: Please caution the public, through your paper, against the use of *wax seals* on letters which are to be transmitted across the Isthmus, either to or from the Pacific.

The postmaster of San Francisco reports, under date of 15th July, that "the [then] last mail from New York contained a large number of letters thus sealed, which [owing to the melting of the wax] it was impossible to separate without injury to a portion of them."

Similar complaints have been received from other quarters, and particularly from England in respect to letters, sent sealed in this manner, from California.

Editors of newspapers generally would do a public service by calling special attention to this matter.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. K. HALL,
Postmaster General.

What they Say of Us.

The Pennsylvanian, in an article upon the election in North Carolina, says:

"The consequences of Scott's nomination, like the effects of deadly poison, have begun to be manifest in North Carolina, and they prove in the fact of a large and overwhelming popular vote, that that State, so long and uncompromisingly wedded to the Whig party, is resolved no longer to follow the lead of corrupt sectional leaders, and to declare against the friends, equally of her honor and of her interests. North Carolina too, let it be well remembered, has not been as vehemently Southern as other Southern States, but has generally taken a moderate or a middle course on the subject of slavery. Highly conservative in their policy, and for years probably, too lenient in their treatment of the machinations of Northern factionists, when they belonged to their own party, the Whigs of North Carolina have at last found that to remain silent when the plotters against themselves are permitted to rule the National Whig organization with a high hand, would be recreant to themselves, as well as to their most material welfare. Hence it is that North Carolina, by her last decision against the whigs, has pronounced her decree in advance against the bold attempt to put the enemies of the constitution into place and power, conducted in the name of a brave soldier, and by aid of the glare of military fame.

We hope that the Legislature of Norrh Carolina will be Democratic, but there is doubt about that.—That body will have a Senator in Congress to elect, in place of one of the Whig incumbents. A statesman and a Democrat like Hon. Robert Strange in the high position which he has formerly adorned, would be a valuable auxiliary to the Democracy of that branch of the National Legislature, and we shall rejoice to chronicle that event

Our Democratic friends throughout the Union, and especially in Pennsylvania, will remember the noble and elevated devotion of North Carolina in the last Democratic National Convention, in supporting and insisting upon the most unalterable adhesion to great Constitutional principles. How she clung to James Buchanan—how she adhered to this cause—and how she advocated his claims—is history; and if it were not, it would be found imperishably engraven upon the heart's tablets of the Democracy of the Keystone State, who can know no higher duty to perform in the future than to thank Norrh Carolina while emulating her victories for a common political faith.

We felt that the old North State would do her whole duty when we heard the clarion notes in which the eloquent Dobbin predicted the triumph of Democratic principles within her borders, during the sittings of the same Democratic National Convention.—He spoke to the hearts of the assembled brotherhood, and the echoes of their loud and enthusiastic applauses woke up Rip Van Winkle to a deed that makes their part in the approaching National Democratic victory a matter of necessity and of pleasure—*of course!*

The London Times makes the following very extraordinary statements relative to the British House of Lords:—

"The British House of Lords is the creation of near a thousand years, and represents, not one, but many elements of stability and power. It represents property, social rank, hereditary and historical *prestige*, the hierarchy, the immediate influences of the crown and of the dominant party, military and diplomatic talents, the highest legal wisdom and probity of the age. It varies even from one day to another. Enter the House in the morning, and you will see a legal tribunal; in the evening, and you will see a synod of divines. On Monday you will find our great territorial nobles discussing the right and duties of property; on Tuesday you will hear field-marshals, ex-governors, and Indian commanders-in-chief discussing colonies and wars. Perhaps, however, the most remarkable feature of this body is not the variety, but the general paucity of the attendance. On almost any evening you can mention, according to the written proceedings of the House, it has been very busy, and you might imagine five hundred senators had been busily at work. In fact, however, the attendance has never exceeded a dozen, and has sometimes been much less. There have been long and important sittings of only three or four peers. What is the meaning of this spare attendance? It is that the House of Lords works more by its veto than by its initiation. It has been compared to the College of Augurs which every now and then interfered, and on some idle pretence, but possibly some good reason, forbade further proceedings. The House of Lords is in fact, the ballast of the state ship. But it is the ballast because it is independent; because it is ancient, hereditary, rich, and venerated; because it is the object of an almost superstitious regard; because it can throw out half a dozen bills sent up from the Commons in one week, and address a strong remonstrance to the Crown the week after; because a peerage cannot be taken away or conferred without weighty reason."

BULL FIGHTS IN SPAIN.—The Madrid Herald says: "The Toreador Ximenes, known under the name of Cano, died last night from the effect of the wounds he had received in the last bull fight. This is the third human victim, who in the space of three months, was sacrificed in the arena of the most popular spectacle in Spain—a spectacle in which every part is equally dangerous, since the three unfortunate men who have succumbed were, one a banderillo, the other a picador and the third an espada. In presence of these deplorable facts, we ask men of good faith if such a spectacle is compatible with Christianity? If, when we tolerate such doings, we can, without blushing, proclaim our right to be considered an eminently religious nation? If, finally, instead of being a Christian and civilized people, we do not rather belong to that period of the decline of the Roman Empire when the people took the greatest pleasure in seeing men torn to pieces by wild beasts, and gladiators combating with skill and dying with grace, in presence of an idolatrous population, addicted to sensual pleasures?"

General Excelmans.

This veteran officer will be chiefly remembered by posterity on account of the advice which he joined Count Gerard in giving Marshal Grouchy, while the battle of Waterloo was raging with tremendous fury only twelve miles off on their left. He commanded the cavalry belonging to Grouchy's corps. "The Emperor," said he, "is certainly engaged with the English. A cannonade, so tremendous, cannot be a mere skirmish. M. Le Marchal we ought to march in the direction of that fire. I am an old soldier of the army of Italy, and I have heard General Bonaparte preach that doctrine an hundred times If we wheel upon our left, in two hours we shall be upon the field of battle. If Bluncher is there we shall find him, and then your orders will have been executed to the letter. If he is not there, our arrival will decide the day, and then what can Blucher do?"

How different might have been the condition of the world at this present day, had this advice been followed.

They have a Scott man in Tennessee, according to the Atlas, Col Henry, who is the most terrific orator, overwhelming, all subduing debater, ever "scared up" in those parts. He frightened a thunder shower so that it begged his permission to pass over, and an earth quake inquired if Col Henry were in town before it dared to shake.

☞Here is the motto of a book called the New England Psalm Singer or American Choirister, by William Billings, a native of Boston, in New England. The Book was published in 1770:

"O, praise the Lord with one consent,
And in this grand design
Let Britain and the Colonies
Unanimously join!"

There is a man in Boston, who, in less than one hour, threw eight constables, sixteen cameramen, and two deputy sheriffs. He feeds on the celebrated "heave powders," which we have read of, and is a relation of "Heavy Dave," the stage-driver.

Handsome Men.

That amiable lady, Fanny Fern, the famous contributor to the *Olive Branch*, lets herself out after the following fashion, on "Handsome Men."

"Mercy on us! what a double and twisted fool I was to marry a handsome man! He never finds a spare minute to adore me, because he is all the time adoring himself. I never could see the necessity of beauty in a man. For a woman might as well cut her throat and be done with it if she isn't pretty; but if a man has a fine, well made figure, and is a gentleman in his manners, that's enough, provided he neither squin's, nor smokes, nor swears, and knows enough to hold an umbrella over a lady's bonnet without giving her all the drippings. (A rare masculine accomplishment.)

"Now, my husband, Sam Jones, has beauty enough for a dozen of men, and what's more he knows it.—He spends one half of his time at the glass, and the other half in making eyes at the women. Couldn't I be the death of him? If we go out to walk, every body says, what a handsome fellow! How came he to marry such a dowdy little wife! (That's pleasant!) I haven't a closet in the house that isn't lumbered up with his superfluous rattle-traps.—Checked, striped and plaid pants, double and single breasted vests, of every color and shape; boots and pumps without limit; smoking caps, dressing gowns, revolting shirts, with dickies plaid on one side, white on the other, made for dress or travelling, with accommodating bosoms to suit all emergencies; eau de Cologne, jockey club, Macassar oil, curling tongs, scented shaving soap, whisker dye, and a score more of fooleries than I have neither time nor place to mention.

"I'm never sure what the man is about! it takes me all my time to look after him, and then I get awfully humbugged; and that puts me in mind to inquire privately, about that 'new club' he has joined. Don't believe a word of it! Clubs don't meet every night in the week, Samivel!

"Next to clubs, I hate widows. They are the very ——! I've hearn the heathen called 'benighted;' they've sense enough to burn widows when their husbands die—and that's a step further in civilization than we've taken. There's nothing like 'em.—If they make up their minds to marry a man, it's done. I know one that was terribly afraid of thunder and lightning, and every time a storm came up, she would run into Mr. Smith's house, (he was a widower,) and clasp her little hands, and fly around till the man was half distracted for fear she would get killed; and the consequence was, she was Mrs. John Smith before three thunder storms had rattled over her head. Wasn't that diplomatic?

"Then there's that little blue-eyed Widow Wilkins. Didn't she drop her prayer book coming out of church, for my handsome husband to pick up?—And didn't I see him squeeze her hand when he handed it back to her? And when I told him a long rigmarole of a story, going home, to divert his mind from the little minx, didn't he answer 'yes' and 'no,' at random, and laugh in the wrong place? And didn't he the next morning put salt in his coffee, and sugar on his beefsteak?

"And won't she be Samivel Jones, No. 3? Answer me that! I should like to cut her up into inch pieces with a dull jack-knife.

"But it's no use to struggle against fate. I shall have to put my pride in my pocket and tell Samivel it is my request that he should marry her when I am gone, and that will 'pull wool' over people's eyes, and save his credit, for he'll have her if an earthquake should be the consequence.

"It's astonishing widows will be so indelicate as to doff their weeds. It's nothing more nor less than a walking advertisement for another husband. Mrs. Lee was spending a short time at the sea shore, in her new regimentals, when one of the ladies at the tea-table, struck with a sudden thought, said, very innocently—'By the way, Mrs. Lee, where is your husband?' I should have been very sorry to have told where I thought he was, for the way he used to swear when he talked, was awful to mention!

"Now what a glorious example I'd be to the sex, if Providence should see fit to make me a widow! I wonder if Samivel will pop off? I should hate to put my curls behind my ears, but I'd do it, and I wouldn't so much as look at a man unless it was Tom Cing. Wonder if he'd marry me? Well!—there now! I have spoken in meeting! It can't be helped now, as Deacon Smith said, when his daughter surprised him kissing Widow Moore—'It's natur, Sally; it's natur.'"

The Curculio.—A Discovery.

Much has been written on the curculio—many inquiries have been made as to its habits, destruction, &c. We have carefully read every article seen for years back in our agricultural papers, and in a large number of papers recently, for the remedy, but have found nothing that could be relied upon.

Having some fine plum trees, the fruit a very large reddish purple variety, that have been bearing some eight or ten years, and never maturing a dozen plums a year, we have felt much solicitude and anxiety to discover a remedy. We have tried many that have been recommended, without success. Knowing that trees standing in a hard trodden yard were more apt to mature fruit than others differently situated, we resolved last spring to make an experiment. We therefore, before the trees were in bloom, removed the soil, which was thickly set in Bermuda grass, from around each tree to the distance of five or six feet and depth of two or three inches—then built a chicken coop around each tree, and requested our better half to have her ckickens, &c, fed nowhere else but in the coops, which has been done; consequently, of chickens, ducks, turkeys, &c. one brood or another will be found, under the trees, waiting for their oft repeated meals, througout the day, and ready to pick up every curculio that dare show his head above ground. Our trees are breaking with the finest fruit, just maturing, we have ever seen. Comment is unnecessary—each reader can make his own deductions. If, on further trial, the course pursued this year shall prove an effectual preventive, even when applied to a few trees, we shall feel ourselves gratified at having made the discovery.—*Farmer and Planter.*

HOW THEY TREATED HIM.—In this city is an honest mulatto man we wot of named Jack. He lived very quietly and as happily as falls to the lot of most mortals, for about two score years, in the state of Onesimus. Jack is a preacher of moderate abilities among his colored brethren. In the last year or two he was seized with the progressive spirit of the age, and bought himself at a nominal price.

Not experiencing a rise at home corresponding to his new relations, Jack concluded last spring to take a trip to the "Norurd." And to the North he went. He had never seen any of his friends there, but he heard a great deal of their love and sympathy for the black man and the free man, and he looked for a reception very cordial—almost amounting to an ovation.

Jack has returned quite chap fallen. His account of his trip to "Norurd" is doleful. Those from whom he expected greetings and hospitalities, and a great shaking of hands, 'didn't come a-nigh.' He couldn't find the folks that had done all that beautiful talking. He did edge his way into one or two pulpits. "But then," says he, "they wouldn't allow me to take up a collection." As for caste and cold shoulders and all that, Jack found it to increase pretty much in proportion with the ascent in latitude. We give, in his own words, the whole history of his reception by his Northern friends. "They charged me like a white man, and treated me like a niggar, and that way o'doing aint fair."

N. O. Christian Advocate.

BEWARE OF MAN TRAPS.—The Supreme Court of Connecticut has decided that a correspondence in writing between a marriageable female and an unmarried man, is presumptive evidence of an engagement! The judge says:

"That an engagement exists, or an offer has been made and adopted where a correspondence takes place between such parties as are described in this case, is, we think, in accordance with general experience, which is one of the usual and most satisfactory tests of human evidence; and although when taken alone and disconnected from other facts, it may not be so strong as some evidence that might be suggested, yet we hold it competent to be submitted to a jury, and from which they may find a promise to marry, if the evidence satisfies them of the fact."

Bachelors and cousins should beware of committing themselves.

Dr. Isaac Parrish, one of the most eminent physicians of Philadelphia, was called to Christiana, Pa., a few days ago, to see his son, who was lying ill of dysentery, when he was seized with the same disease himself. He immediatly returned home, and on Saturday night, both father and son, one in Philadelphia and the other at Christiana, died about the same hour.

[illegible]

[illegible] PAGE FROM "BLEAK HOUSE."

We copy from the [illegible] number of this work, the following most touching picture of the suffering and privation of poor orphans in London—such as may be met with every day in large cities—yes, in cities not large. These details must be regarded as a faithful recital of incidents which the author has either seen personally, or which he knows to be true.

In another chapter of this number, Dickens draws a portrait of a Mrs. Jellaby, who, surrounded by scenes such as these, is found absent from her home when called upon, to attend a tea-drinking, where speeches were to be made and letters written "on the general merits of the cultivation of coffee, conjointly with the natives, at the settlement of Booriboola Gha." The same person was absent another time, "on the Booriboolian business, arising out of a society called the East London Branch Aid Ramification."

I applied the key on hearing this, and opened the door. In a poor room with a sloping ceiling, and containing very little furniture, was a mite of a boy, some five or six years old, nursing and hushing a heavy child of eighteen months. There was no fire, though the weather was cold; both children were wrapped in some poor shawls and tippets, as a substitute. Their clothing was not so warm, however, but that their noses looked red and pinched, and their small figures shrunken, as the boy walked up and down, nursing and hushing the child with its head on his shoulder.

"Who has locked you up here alone?" we naturally asked.

"Charley," said the boy, standing still to gaze at us.

"Is Charley your brother?"

"No. She's my sister, Charlotte. Father called her Charley."

"Are there any more of you besides Charley?"

"Me," said the boy, "and Emma," patting the limp bonnet of the child he was nursing; "and Charley."

"Where is Charley now?"

"Out a-washing," said the boy, beginning to walk up and down again, and taking the nankeen bonnet much too near the bedstead, by trying to gaze at us at the same time.

We were looking at one another, and at these two children, when there came into the room a very little girl, childish in figure but shrewd and older looking in the face—pretty-faced, too—wearing a womanly sort of bonnet, much too large for her, and drying her bare arms on a womanly sort of apron. Her fingers were white and wrinkled with washing, and the soap-suds were yet smoking which she wiped off her arms. But for this, she might have been a child, playing at washing, and imitating a poor working woman with a quick observation of the truth.

She had come running from some place in the neighborhood, and had made all the haste she could. Consequently, though, she was very light, she was out of breath, and could not speak at first, as she stood panting and wiping her arms, and looking quietly at us.

"O, here's Charley," said the boy.

The child he was nursing, stretched forth its arms, and cried out to be taken by Charley. The little girl took it, in a womanly sort of manner belonging to the apron and the bonnet, and stood looking over the burden that clung to her most affectionately.

"Is it possible," whispered my Guardian, as we put a chair for the little creature, and got her to sit down with her load—the boy keeping close to her, holding her apron. "that this child works for the rest? Look at this! For God's sake, look at this!"

It was a thing to look at. The three children close together, and two of them relying solely on the third, and the third so young, and yet with an air of age and steadiness that sat so strangely on the childish figure.

"Charley! Charley!" said my Guardian.

"How old are you?"

"Over thirteen, sir," replied the child.

"Oh! what a great age," said my Guardian.—"What a great age, Charley!"

I cannot describe the tenderness with which he spoke to her; half playfully, yet all the more compassionately and mournfully.

"And do you live alone here with these babies, Charley?" said my Guardian.

"Yes, sir," returned the child, looking up into his face with perfect confidence, "since father died."

"And how do you live, Charley? O! Charley," said my Guardian, turning his face away for a moment, "how do you live?"

"Since father died, sir, I've gone out to work.—I'm out washing to-day."

"God help you, Charley," said my Guardian.

"You're not tall enough to reach the tub!"

"In pattens I am, sir," she said quickly, "I've got a high pair as belonged to mother."

"And when did mother die? Poor mother!"

"Mother died, just after Emma was born," said the child, glancing at the face upon her bosom.—"Then, father said I was to be as good a mother to her as I could. And so I tried. And so I worked at home, and did cleaning and nursing and washing, for a long time before I began to go out. And that's how I know how; don't you see, sir?"

"And do you often go out?"

"As often as I can," said Charly, opening her eyes and smiling, "because of earning six-pence and shillings!"

"And do you always lock the babies up when you go out?"

"To keep 'em safe, sir, don't you see?" said Charley "Mrs. Blinder comes up now and then, and Mr. Gridley comes up, sometimes, and perhaps I can run in sometimes, and they can play, you know, and Tom ain't afraid of being locked up—are you, Tom?"

"No-o!" said Tom, stoutly.

"When it comes on dark, the lamps are lighed down in the court, and they show up here quite bright—almost quite bright. Don't they, Tom?"

"Yes, Charley," said Tom, "almost quite bright."

"Then he's as good as gold," said the little creature—oh! in such a motherly, womanly way!—"And when Emma's tired, he puts her to bed. And when he's tired, he goes to bed himself. And when I come home and light the candle, and has a bit of supper, he sits up again and has it with me. Don't you, Tom?"

"O yes, Charley," said Tom. "That I do!" And either in this glimpse of the great pleasure of his life, or in gratitude and love for Charley, who was all in all to him, he laid his face among the scanty folds of her frock, and passed from languishing into crying.

It was the first time since our entry, that a tear had been shed among these children. The little orphan girl had spoken of their father, and their mother, as if all that sorrow were subdued by the necessity of taking courage, and by her childish importance of being able to work, and by her bustling busy way. But, now, when Tom cried, although she sat quite tranquil, looking quietly at us, and did not by any movement disturb a hair of the head of either of her little charges, I saw two silent tears fall down her face.

Two persons were conversing together, concerning one of their neighbors, named Brown, the proprietor of a grocery hard by. Says one of them, "Brown is the meanest man that I ever saw; I was in his store the other day, when I saw him catch a fly on the counter and examine his feet with a magnifying glass, to discover, if it had been eating out of one of his barrels."

The slang phrase, I won't do anything else, is now politely rendered, "Under the most incomprehensible conditions of sublunary disarrangement, I will not be compelled to have recourse to any dissimilar course of procedure."

PIERRE SOULE, the distinguished Senator from Louisiana, in a private letter to his partner, thus speaks of Gen. Pierce:

I have seen *the man*, and a *man* he is; of lofty mien, of winning manners, and easy and elegant speech, of great directness of purpose, of facile access, and yet dignified and imposing—a man, I tell you, who will grace the Presidential chair, add to the credit of our party, and do honor to the nation. In him we may repose the most absolute and unreserved confidence. His mind is of the highest order. What strikes in him most, is the bold confidence with which he addresses himself to any subject—an unerring revelation of conscious rectitude and of moral and mental strength.

A BLACKSMITH.—John Smith got married last month, in Wisconsin, to a Miss Black.

"Here lies John Bean, who from a house
Into a cistern fell her-souse;
He struggled hard with many a bound,
But couldn't get out, and so was drowned."

Flax Cotton.

A Parliamentary paper, recently printed in England, contains a further report from Sir Robert Kane, the Director of the Museum of Irish industry, on M. Claussen's invention for the production of flax cotton. Some surprise has been expressed, that, if M. Claussen's improvement contained anything real, that the facts have not been communicated to the public. The result of the experiments in Ireland do not, however, appear to sustain the expectation that a substitute for cotton has been found in Claussen's method of working flax. The agents acting for M. Claussen found it impossible to produce satisfactory results in those works which they had themselves selected, and where they had been working previously. This was attributed to defective machinery.—Sir Robert Kane, in his report, says that several interesting facts have been already ascertained as to the real nature of the material produced, and as to the true action of the materials used. He expresses himself satisfied that M. Claussen's process does not at all produce a material approaching in structure or organic quality to cotton.

The views of the bursting up of the fibres put forward by some persons, who have come forward to explain the process in public, do not appear to be well founded. The flax fibres are in M. Claussen's process, excessively finely divided and separated from each other, but each remains still a thorough and complete flax fibre, and quite unlike cotton; and the same fineness and pliability of fibre, may be given, and often is given, to flax, by simple dressing, especially if the flax has been over-rotted. This point, as to structural character, is fundamental to the value and quality of the flax-cotton, and further experiments are to be made. It is asserted since this report that the various minor difficulties which have impeded the practical application of the discovery have been fully surmounted, and that the use of the article has been carried on with great profit for some time past by a body of individuals in Belgium.

☞The London Times of the 3d instant, in remarking upon the subject of the American fisheries, says:

"No new pretensions have been raised by the British Government, no unforeseen occurrence has taken place, and the British authorities in the colonies or at home, merely intend to enforce by suitable means, the observance of our treaties with the United States and with France. It will not be disputed that the protection of the fisheries by armed force, within the limits assigned by treaty to the territories of the Crown, is as much a right and a duty of the Government as the protection of the coast from contraband trade; and there is nothing at all menacing to the amicable relations of the two countries in the necessity of reinforcing the squadron of small vessels by which the police of these waters is carried on.

The Novelty Works, at New York, are engaged in constructing an Oscillating Engine of immense power, for a new steamship of two hundred and seventy-five feet in length on deck, forty-two feet beam, twenty three and a half feet hold, and measuring about 2,500 tons burden; intended for the Pacific trade.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Aug. 19—Schr. Mary Abigail, Charlotte, from Shallotte, to Chadbourn & Hooper; with naval stores.

20—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, from Charleston, with 82 passengers.

Aug. 20—Schr. Sidney Price, Somers, from Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

Brig John Dawson, Bennett, from Boston, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

21.—U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Smith, from Charleston; with 70 passengers.

Schr. Liberty, Williams, from Charleston, in ballast, to Geo. Harriss.

21—Schr. E. L. B. Wales, Little, from Charleston, in ballast, to Geo. Harriss.

Schr. Dixon Swindell, Douglass, from Hyde co., to Miles Costin; with corn.

Schr Topaz, Lewis, from Hyde county, to Miles Costin; with corn.

Schr. Francis Satterly, Davis, from Charleston, to DeRosset & Brown; with sack salt.

Schr. Alaric, Crary, from N. York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.

Schr. Margaret Ann Howard, Wobab, from Hyde co., to DeRosset & Brown; with corn.

Schr. S. R. Potter, Potter, from Baltimore, to R. G. Rankin; with mdze.

Brig Eleanor, Phillips, from Charleston, to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with salt and molasses.

Schr. Virginia Griffith, Plummer, from Charleston, to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with salt.

Aug. 22.—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, from Charleston, with 48 passengers.

Steamer Southerner, Wilkinson, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux.

23.—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, from Charleston, with 51 passengers.

Steamer Douglass, Banks, from White Hall, to J. S. Banks; with two boats in tow.

CLEARED.

Aug. 20—Schr. Mary Howard, Tom Marshall, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores.

Schr. Alcyona, Whitaker, for Philadelphia, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores.

Brig David Duffell, Zoll, for New York, by Geo. Harriss; with 1332 bbls. rosin, 44 do. spirits turpentine, and 14 bales sheeting.

Schr. Mary Powell, Podger, for New York, by Geo. Harriss; with 16 bales sheeting, 5 do. wool, 4 do. cotton, 5 bbls. beeswax, 1 bbl. fruit, 36 bbls. spirits turpentine, and 1775 do. rosin.

Schr. Lillie Sanders, Hoffman, for Philadelphia, by Geo. Harriss; with 2 bbls. and 1 box fruit, 4 boxes mdze, 4 bales rags, 3 do. wool, 5 boxes paper, 408 bbls. spirits turpentine, 10 do. rosin oil, 594 do. rosin.

Schr. L. P. Smith, Stutes, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

Schr. Sally Ann, Stow, for Hyde county, by DeRosset & Brown.

U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, for Charleston, with 51 passengers.

20—Schr. Mary Abigail, Charlotte, for Shallotte, by Chadbourn & Hooper.

Brig Paragon, Fountain, for Baltimore, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 95,000 feet lumber, 50 bbls. spirits turpentine, 100 do. rosin.

21.—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, for Charleston; with 50 passengers.

21.—Schr. Champion, Osborn, for Charleston, S. C, by Ellis, Russell & Co.; with 100 tons coal, 26 barrels naval stores.

Schr. S. Morris Waln, Silliman, for New York, by Miles Costin; with naval stores and lumber.

Aug. 22.—U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Smith, for Charleston, with 62 passengers.

Schr. Gen. Taylor, Abbott, for New York, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 80,000 feet lumber.

23.—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, for Charleston, with 50 passengers.

Steamer Southerner, Wilkinson, for Fayetteville, by A. D. Cazaux.

NORFOLK, Aug. 18.—The Brig John A. Lancaster, Gifford, master, from Wilmington, N. C. bound to Boston, put in to-day on account of the sickness of the entire crew.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof store, with his wharves, and is now in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.

He begs to refer to the following gentlemen:—R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley, and Thos. H. Wright, Esqrs.

MILES COSTIN,
Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.

September 12; 1851 1-12m

Union Agricultural Warehouse & Seed Store, No. 23 Fulton Street, New York.

THE undersigned solicit the attention of all purchasers of Implements for the Farm or Plantation to their assortment, which includes many of the most recent improvements in the leading articles in their line, all of which they will sell at prices to insure satisfaction to the buyer, ESPECIALLY Railway Endless Chain Powers, for one or two horses, of the Wheeler Patent, so often awarded the first premium at the State and County Fairs, where they have been exhibited. Railway Powers, warranted, Warren's & Trimble's Iron Sweep Powers, Taplin's Circular Power, Plows, Harrows, Fan Mills, Straw Cutters, Portable Burr Stone Mills, Wagons, Carts, &c. &c. Field and Garden Seeds of RELIABLE QUALITY, Fertilizers, Fruit and Ornamental Trees. Our descriptive Catalogue illustrated with cuts, will be sent gratis when two to four Post Office Stamps are remitted, according to the distance.

RALPH & CO.

July 16, 1852 45-3m

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD & SON would respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, that they will carry on the above business in all its various branches. They are prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county; and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. They warrant all their work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months, with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as they do not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.

☞REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice

☞Mill Ink & Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10. Also, Cast-steel Roundshaves made and warranted.

Clinton, May 14, 1852 36-tf

TOBACCO.—25 boxes, good and cheap, received from Miltun, and for sale at Baltimore prices by

July 30. M. McINNIS.